

WEATHER

Sunny,
Hot,
Humid

Daily Worker

★
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ARMY BACKS NEGRO RIGHTS IN PHILA.



Fight to Restore Service: Douglas MacMahon, international secretary-treasurer, and James Fitzsimons international vice-president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, read over the order of Gen. Philip Hayes, who took over the struck transportation system in the name of the War Department.

'White Supremacy' Plotters Whip Up Defiance of Troops

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The arrival of troops was reported imminent this afternoon as leaders of the "white supremacy" strike defied orders of the U. S. Army and President Roosevelt and announced continuation of the four-day transit tie-up.

Gen. Hayes, named by the War Dept. to take over the transportation system, saw the hand of the Axis. He condemned strikers for preventing workers from operating the transport system. Persons "more interested in aiding the Axis than in seeing to it that central transportation is provided for Philadelphia's war workers" are to blame, he said.

The Transport Workers Union was able to get limited service moving in the subways and "els" but only a few surface cars and buses were operating.

The TWU charged today that there was "collusive action between company officials and the instigators of the strike." Throughout the city, the feeling was general that arrests of the ringleaders and use of the troops would end the insurrection against the war.

ARMY BACKS RIGHTS

It became evident today that the army was going to stand behind the rights of the eight Negro trainees to keep the jobs when the strike was called. It was their upgrading from porters to operators that was exploited by anti-Negro elements to provoke the stoppage.

The continued defiance of the strike leaders followed a half-hour conference between James McMenamin and other ringleaders with Maj. Daniel Boland, labor relations advisor and Maj. Victor A. Sachse, legal advisor to Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, who was named by the War Dept. to take over the system.

McMenamin and his followers had sent out word to the barns and depots that they were to see Gen. Hayes and that the army was going to retreat on the Negro issue.

The ringleaders in the Philadelphia strike—See Page 4. Other stories on Page 2.

The McMenamin group did not succeed in seeing the general, however. They were seen individually by his advisors. No announcement was made as to the interview. The strike defiance, which followed, showed that no concessions to white supremacy had been obtained. This was also implicit in the announcement Gen. Hayes made in taking over for the army last night. His statement said:

"We shall operate the transit lines on the basis of the conditions that were there before the strike. All employees will continue in the capacities they held at the time."

Today's events showed

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Yanks at Gates of Nantes, St. Nazaire

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Soviets 40 Mi. from Cracow

Near 5th Polish City After 22-Mile Advance from Vistula Bridgeheads

—See Page 3

OK Kilgore Bill

Senate Committee Backs Measure; GOP Men Vote No

—See Page 2

General Deserts to Soviets

Artillery Gen. Lindemann Listed by Germans

—See Page 3

The CIO STANDS FIRM

Vicious, anti-American forces are at work in Philadelphia. They have been successful in hurting war production — and now they are trying to create race trouble.

Some politicians are trying to make capital out of this situation. They think that by laying the blame for this trouble on the CIO they can stop the forward-moving progress the CIO has made on the political as well as the economic front.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

You know what the national CIO policy has been — JUSTICE AND EQUALITY FOR THE NEGRO!

You know the gains the Negro has made by reason of that policy!

The CIO in Philadelphia Has Not Compromised, Changed, or Altered One Single Thing in That National Policy!

Further, the CIO in Philadelphia will continue to support the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, and will do all it can to enforce the directives of that committee.

WE WILL NOT FAIL! YOU CAN HELP! REGISTER NOW SO YOU CAN VOTE IN NOVEMBER

PHILADELPHIA CIO COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION
736 WIDENER BUILDING

Philadelphia CIO calls for justice and equality for the Negro people

Senate Committee Backs Kilgore Bill; GOP Votes No

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Over solid Republican opposition, the Senate Military Affairs Committee today approved a comprehensive bill providing for over-all planning of reconversion and for unemployment compensation payments to displaced workers reaching a top of \$35 a week.

The vote divided along party lines, with seven Republicans voting against the bill and 10 Democrats voting for it.

With only minor modifications, the bill approved was based on almost identical measures sponsored by Senator Harley Kilgore of West Virginia, and by Senators James E. Murray of Montana and Harry S. Truman of Missouri.

The bill provided that unemployed war workers shall during a two-year conversion period receive unemployment compensation payments amounting to 75 per cent of their previous wage but not reaching more than \$35 a week.

Workers with no dependents would get a top of \$20, with \$5 added for each dependent until a \$35 maximum is reached.

Unemployed servicemen are guaranteed the same payments, except that the top for war workers becomes a flat guaranteed rate for veterans.

RETRAINING ALLOWANCE

Retraining allowances reaching a maximum of \$100 a month were also included in the bill.

A motion by Senator Chapman Revercombe, West Virginia Republican, was defeated in the same 10 to 7 margin which marked all crucial test votes on the bill.

While on every vote Democrats on the committee lined up unanimously for the bill, the Republicans, who had been clamoring for reconversion legislation, voted just as unanimously against the only adequate bill which has been offered.

Earlier in the day Senator Warren Austin, Vermont Republican, was unsuccessful in an effort to strike from the bill provisions providing for planning of the reconversion process.

In charge of the whole reconversion program will be an Office of War Mobilization and postwar adjustment.

A national production-employment board with labor, management and farm representatives will map policies designed to assure full employment.

Under the direction of the War Mobilization Office, the War Production Board will be in charge of returning industry to civilian production.

TO STUDY ANNUAL PAY PLAN

Added to the bill was a new section offered by Senator Murray which directs the Secretary of Labor to make a full study of the annual wage plan which is backed by organized labor.

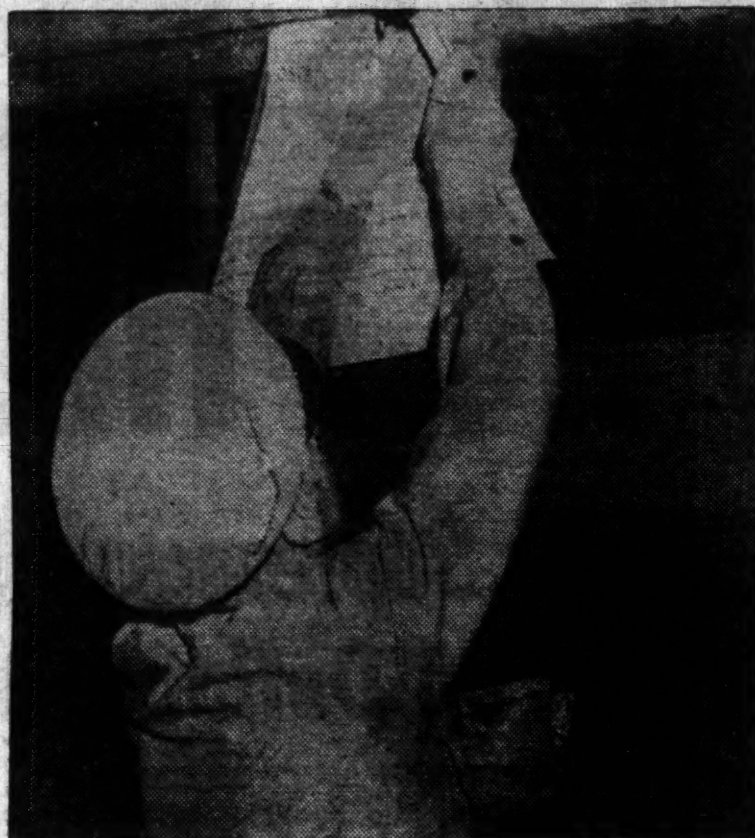
Within six months a report on the guaranteed annual wage is to be submitted to Congress and the President.

Speedy approval of the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill brings the Senate to a showdown on the reconversion issue.

Before the Senate now are two diametrically opposed measures which have equal precedence on the Senate calendar, with consideration of the whole issue due to start on Tuesday.

One is Senator Walter George's State's Rights bill which gives war workers absolutely nothing, and which has the backing of Republicans and die-hard polltaxers.

The other is the Kilgore-Murray-Truman administration bill which has as its aim the achievement of "full employment, rising standards of living, and effective utilization of the nation's resources during the period of transition from war to peace, and thereafter."



The President's proclamation is nailed up in a car barn, informing strikers that they're working for Uncle Sam now and should get back on their job.

Army Backs Negro Job Rights in Phila. Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

that the army would not budge on the fundamental question of Negro rights and the Negroes will be kept on as trainees while the army is in possession.

This morning at the 4 a.m. shift, hundreds of workers gathered at each depot, ready to work. At the Woodland Depot, James Fitzsimon, national vice-president of the CIO TWU, was on hand. The majority of the workers wanted to work. Some cars got going. But a small group of strike agitators succeeded in terrorizing the rest. Police stood by as strike organizers held a meeting on the barn sidewalk, actually on government property.

ANTI-NEGRO INCITERS

At the Luzerne depot, headquarters of the strike leaders, anti-Negro agitators held sway. One heavy six-footer, Alex Tremelle, swaggered from group to group telling the workers "you don't want to work with N—s."

A woman in blue slacks kept up the same line of talk—right in front of the police and on government property. Among workers in all barns, few wanted to be the first out. Most thought there would be soldiers but the army evidently expected obedience to its request without the use of troops.

Both loyal workers and strike followers claimed they wanted soldiers. The patriotic workers wanted them for protection; the strike leaders to gain time and to try and provoke racial disorder.

Police appeared at barns later in the day, ordered to supply protection but there was little confidence in them amongst those who wanted to work. "Where are the soldiers?" was the question loyal TWU members asked.

PROVE McMENAMIN HOAX

The danger of anti-Negro provocation was shown when McMenemy brought along a woman operator identified only as "Kay" to army headquarters in the Mitten building. She claimed she had been slashed by a Negro, taken to a police station and then to a hospital. Newspaper checks at the

police station and hospital named proved her story false. Army officials refused to see her.

UNIONS RENEW PLEAS

Labor and other organizations in Philadelphia renewed appeals for immediate conclusion of the transport strike in view of the War Dept. seizure.

Employees of the State Dept. of Public Assistance, members of the State, County & Municipal Workers, Local 46, circulated petitions asking striking bus, trolley and subway operators to return at once. Locals of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers branded the strike a "blow to the nation's war effort. They reaffirmed their own no-strike policy. Leaders of Local 155, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers appealed to the strikers for termination of the stoppage.

Posted in various buildings at the Philadelphia Navy Yard today signed by L. E. Tempest, president of Local 118, United Federal Workers, condemning the strike.

A quarter page advertisement is being placed tomorrow in all four Philadelphia newspapers and the

Unionists Here Hail FDR Order in Phila.

President Roosevelt's order seizing the strike-bound Philadelphia transportation system yesterday was hailed by Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO, as a move against "sinister forces" attempting to "create discord and disunity."

Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary, of the City CIO and national officials of the National Maritime Union were among others who welcomed the government seizure and demanded that service be resumed without any concessions to the "white supremacy" advocates who caused the Philadelphia stoppage.

BACK FDR ORDER

"We heartily approve of the seizure of the Philadelphia transit system by order of President Roosevelt," Hollander said. "This is not a strike. It is an eruption of racial discrimination."

Curran and Mills charged that insurgents leading the strike were "playing Hitler's game with a vengeance." "We hope the transportation workers who have heedlessly followed them will now follow the orders of our Commander-in-Chief so that Philadelphia may get back to full war production," they said.

NMU leaders wired Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, who was put in charge of Philadelphia transport by the War Department, demanding the immediate use of American troops to end the strike.

"The sternest measures are imperative if resumption of vital war production is to be speeded and full transportation facilities assured Philadelphia citizens and merchant seamen who must man the Philadelphia harbor," said a message signed by Ferdinand Smith, national secretary and Frederick N. Myers and Howard McKenzie, national vice-presidents. "We charge the strike is an insurrection growing out of John L. Lewis' repeated disruptive policies in the labor movement and is being conducted in conjunction with certain partisan industrialists in Pennsylvania."

weekly Negro press by a group of organizations condemning the "white supremacy" strike and demanding federal grand jury investigation and prosecution of the ringleaders.

The statement supports the War Manpower Commission order and Fair Employment Practices Committee directives requiring the upgrading of Negroes on Philadelphia transportation system lines. Included among advertisement sponsors are: the Council of Jews and Christians, the American Jewish Congress, Fellowship Commission, the Jewish Community Relations Council, the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order, the Allied War Veterans, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the AFL National Alliance of Postal Employees and others.

Bullitt's Brother—Phila. Inciters See a Pal in Him

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Regional Director of the War Production Board, Orville H. Bullitt, is the one government official who has been working to appease the "white supremacy" strikers.

Orville Bullitt is a brother of William C. Bullitt, notorious Munichman, who as ambassador to France helped turn over Paris to the Nazis. Brother Orville is an investment banker. In political circles he is called a "Democrat who acts as a Republican."

In the transit situation, his record of appeasement follows:

On Tuesday evening, the first day of the strike, he was included in a conference in the Transport Workers Union office. Others at the conference were the War Manpower Commission, the Army and Navy.

While the TWU stood firm for enforcing the WMC ruling on Negro employment, Orville Bullitt tried to maneuver some kind of formula which would in effect do away with Negro upgrading. When all others at the conference stood for enforcement of the WMC order, Bullitt was defeated.

PAL OF COMPANY HEAD

Bullitt is a close personal friend of Edward Hopkinson, Jr., chairman of the executive board of the Philadelphia Transportation Company. In the early days of the strike, Bullitt admitted today that he tried to get his schemes on the air.

"I did think of trying to make an appeal to get the workers back," he told me.

"Did you have some formula for sidetracking the Negro issue?"

"That didn't enter into it," he answered. We are reliably informed that his broadcast plea would have been aimed at undermining the WMC policy. When he found he would have to clear through OWI, he gave up the idea of the broadcast.

Bullitt is the only government official who was willing to deal with the "white supremacy" strike leaders. He first urged a meeting of this seditious group with the TWU, and PTC and other governmental agencies. He got now here because everyone agreed the TWU was the only legal representative of the PTC employees, he then proceeded to meet three times with the McMenemy white supremacy group. The meetings took place in Bullitt's government office in the Broad Street Suburban Building.

Sidelights on Phila. Transit Crisis

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—"This demonstration," said a leaflet distributed here today by the "secret" goon committee of the jim-crow transit strike, "is not a labor movement. It is not sponsored by any union or other organization."

That, inadvertently, is the only true statement issued so far by the committee.

Here, in brief, is the way the CIO put its case before the public in a leaflet:

"Vicious, anti-American forces are at work in Philadelphia. They have been successful in hurting war production—and now they are trying to create race trouble."

"Some politicians are trying to make capital out of this situation. They think by laying the blame for the trouble on the CIO they can stop the forward-moving progress

of the CIO on the political as well as the economic front. Don't be fooled."

"You know what the national CIO policy has been—justice and equality for the Negro. . . . The CIO in Philadelphia has not compromised, changed, or altered one single thing in that national policy."

Four Negro men were standing across the street from a garage on Haverford Ave. There was much nervous tension, for it was close to a bus terminal. But the nervousness was noted mostly among white bus drivers who had just finished listening to a violent harangue by a hoodlum of the "secret committee" against people of the black race.

As the guilty-looking drivers eased quickly past the Negro group, one of the Negroes remarked

philosophically to a reporter:

"Most of those PTC drivers are all right. It was a few rabble rousers that would make trouble anyhow that caused it all. All of them didn't want to go out; a lot of them wanted to stay on the job."

A few minutes later a man wearing a bus driver's uniform got out of a car in front of the garage. He appeared so nervous the Negroes laughed aloud.

"Who's he afraid of?" one asked with a big hearty laugh. "We won't hurt him. Hell, we're a lot more tolerant with them than they are with us."

The rest nodded.

More transit workers interviewed by the Daily Worker declared readiness to repudiate the goon committee and return to work if given proper protection.

Yanks Pound at Gates of Nantes

Mikolajczyk, Stalin, Confer For 21 1/2 Hours

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (UP).—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish exile government, emerged in excellent spirits but noncommittal from his first conference with Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin early today.

Mikolajczyk's conference with Stalin began late last night and lasted for two and a half hours.

War and the Working Class, Soviet trade union periodical, meanwhile denounced the Polish government-in-exile and supported the National Committee of Liberation in an editorial written and published before the Kremlin conference.

"It is now clear that only those elements, who can unite around the National Committee and work with it, have a future," said the magazine. "Mikolajczyk's visit to Moscow, which the foreign press indicated as occurring with great delay, may be regarded only in this light."

Free German Clergy in Plea

An ecclesiastical committee of the Free Germany National Committee in Moscow has appealed to "German Christians to turn against Hitler and to fight for and speak the truth," a Soviet broadcast said Friday, as reported by United Press.

The broadcast, reported by FCC, said the appeal was issued by German "ministers and functionaries of the Catholic, Protestant and free churches of Germany," now prisoners of war in the Soviet Union.

The appeal asked German chaplains to counsel their generals to "prevent any further senseless sacrifice of life."

Foe on Guam Faces Extinction

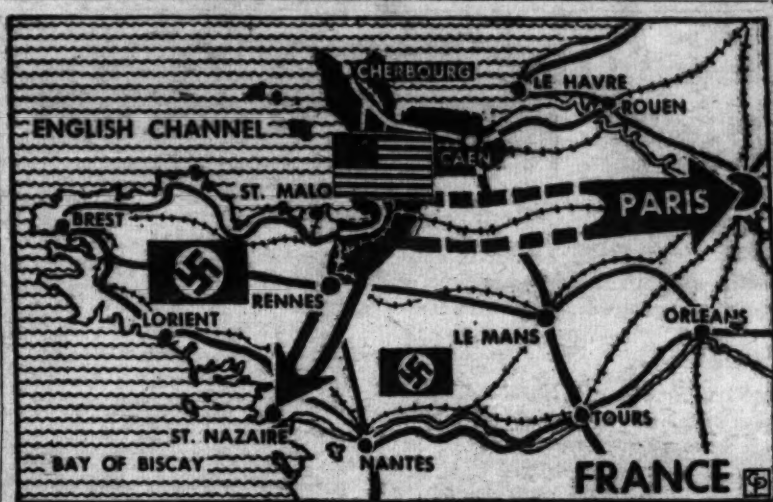
ABOARD ADM. RICHARD L. CONNELLY'S FLAGSHIP, Guam, Aug. 4 (UP).—Surviving Japanese defenders of Guam, attempting to prevent a headlong flight from becoming a rout of annihilation, appeared today to be digging in for a last ditch stand against a joint Army and Marine trap that has been closing in on them at the rate of nearly two miles a day.

For final defense, several thousand remaining Japanese apparently have chosen the thickly wooded plateau country of northern Guam, which in places almost rivals the South Pacific jungles.

Reconnaissance tanks and advancing Marine and Army infantry units already have encountered enemy concentrations in ambushes along the front lines, which now follow a zigzag course roughly southeast from Nato beach on upper Tumon Bay to a point some 2,000 yards below Sassayan point on the east coast.

City CIO Endorses King for Congress

The Greater New York CIO Council Thursday night endorsed James V. King, New York State president of the State, County and Municipal Workers, as a candidate for Congress in the 14th C. D., Brooklyn. King is an American Labor Party nominee. Other candidates endorsed earlier by CIO include Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Rep. Donald L. O'Toole, Rep. Charles Buckley, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell.



After the brilliant 40-mile plunge across the heart of Brittany in one day which resulted in the capture of Rennes, American troops continued to lunge forward toward the two big ports of Brest and St. Nazaire, the latter one of Hitler's best U-boat bases in Europe. Eisenhower's strategy in striking south to Brittany from his Normandy base, obviously, fooled the Nazi High Command completely which had expected him to mass his forces for a drive on Paris.

Soviets Driving for Cracow, 40 Mi. Away

LONDON, Aug. 4 (UP).—Soviet tanks and cavalry, advancing 22 miles from their Vistula River bridgehead, thundered over the Polish plains to within 40 miles of Cracow and 82 miles of German Silesia today, while other Soviet forces swept to within five miles of Suwalki, capital of territory annexed to East Prussia by the Germans in 1939.

Moving along the west bank of the Vistula from Polaniec, southern end of a 19-mile bridgehead established over the Vistula 115 miles south of Warsaw, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's forces captured Nowy Korczyn, 40 miles northeast of Cracow.

This extended the bridgehead to 41 miles despite strong German resistance in a battle presaging a great Soviet drive to the German border and to the highly industrialized heart of Adolf Hitler's Reich.

TAKE KEY TO CRACOW

At the same time, the southern wing of Konev's army smashed along the Przemyśl-Cracow railroad to the south of the bridgehead forces, and captured Ropczyce, 28 miles east of Tarnow, the eastern key to Cracow.

The bridgehead forces on the west bank of the curving river that swings in a great bend back to Cracow already had outflanked Tarnow to the north.

Meanwhile as official Moscow reports told of a panic-stricken evacuation of the home of Prussian Junkerdom, Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army straightened its 100-mile front before the pre-war border of East Prussia.

Sweeping 12 miles west from last reported positions at Selny in the Suwalki triangle, Cherniakhovsky's forces drove to within five miles of the city of Suwalki by the capture of Nowowieś 17 miles inside the Suwalki region and 16 miles from the border of East Prussia proper.

DRIVING TO TILSIT To the north, Cherniakhovsky's forces, mopping up German resistance northeast of Kaunas, smashed to within 60 miles of the great East Prussian rail hub of Tilsit by the capture of Vetigola.

The Moscow radio said that Soviet tanks "have reached the immediate approaches of East Prussia."

The Soviet newspaper Izvestia, quoting the testimony of escaped Soviet prisoners, said the Nazis had begun the evacuation of East Prussia and, together with peasants, the landed barons of East Prussia were fleeing westward, jamming the roads with property-laden trucks and vehicles of all types.

The evacuation was being carried out with Prussian methodicalness.

Green crops were being removed and cattle were being driven westward, the Soviet reports said.

Moscow dispatches said that some of the bitterest fighting of the war raged along the Vistula River as Soviet armies poured reinforcements across the stream in a spectacular flanking of Warsaw while Soviet vanguards stormed the gates of Praga, Warsaw's eastern section.

Mead Succeeds To Truman Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UP).—Sen. Harry S. Truman (D-Mo), today turned over to Sen. James M. Mead (D-NY), the chairmanship of the War Investigating Committee.

The Senate committee, which Truman headed from the time of its inception three years ago until he formally resigned yesterday, unanimously chose Mead as its new chairman at a closed meeting in Truman's office.

Mead praised Truman for his "able leadership" and pledged that the committee, the unofficial watchdog of the war effort, "must and will continue to carry on our work exactly as in the past."

Nazis Say General Quits to Soviets

LONDON, Aug. 4 (UP).—Adolf Hitler, announcing a ruthless purge of the German army as the result of the plot to kill him and overthrow Nazism, revealed tonight that the plot extended through all ranks of the officer corps from field marshals to lieutenants and charged that Artillery Gen. Lindemann had deserted to the Red Army.

A field marshal, two colonel-generals, four generals, a lieutenant general, two major generals, seven colonels and lieutenant colonels, two majors, a captain and three lieutenants—a total of 23—were named as known principals.

As the purge was announced, a United Press Rome dispatch disclosed that Baron Ernst von Weizsacker, German ambassador to the Vatican and one of the key men in the German diplomatic service for years, had repudiated the Nazis.

Weizsacker, at a long conference with Pope Pius XII last Sunday told the Pope he considered himself freed

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 4 (UP).—American tank and infantry columns, in lightning advances of more than 30 miles, pushed

Enter Florence; Yank Bombers Aid Partisans

ROME, Aug. 4 (UP).—Eighth Army troops in a final four-mile fighting advance broke into the southern part of Florence today after driving the Germans from bitterly defended hill positions below the city.

Several Rome newspapers have reported a great increase in Italian partisan activity in northern Italy, with 50 American bombers supporting the Italians in the "biggest battle yet" in the La Spezia-Genoa area.

These accounts said the Allied command several days ago received from the patriots an appeal for air intervention in a battle against thousands of Germans supported by tanks and artillery. Five hours later 50 bombers attacked objectives indicated by the patriots. The fighting was still in progress.

In the battle for Florence, South African troops aided by British guardsmen shortly after dawn forced the river Ema a quarter mile east of its confluence with the River Greve, driving the Germans from Galuzzo, two miles southwest of the city. This made untenable other Nazi positions and Allied patrols rapidly penetrated Florence as far as the Arno River.

Bomb Nazi War Plants

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 4 (UP).

—More than 1,200 U. S. Fortresses and Liberators bombed "secret weapon" experimental stations at Peenemunde; a fighter component plant and airfield at Anklam, 20 miles southwest; an aircraft assembly plant at Rostock, 65 miles west; port installations at Kiel, German naval headquarters city, and an oil refinery at Bremen.

Airfields in northern Germany also were attacked.

German-controlled areas in the south of Europe also were attacked during the night. Mediterranean Air Force night bombers, following up daylight attacks on communications in the Riviera, bombed the rail yards at Portes Les Valence in southern France, Rome dispatches said.

the demoralized Germans to the approaches of St. Nazaire and Nantes today and the fall of those great ports was expected within 24 hours.

A late headquarters announcement said that the Brittany capital of Rennes had been occupied officially at 2:30 a.m. Friday but that the Germans still were offering some resistance outside the town. One report said the Germans had blasted the heart of the great cathedral city into a shambles.

NAZIS RETAKE VIRE

At the northeastern end of the French front the Nazis were revealed to have recaptured Vire as they launched a series of strong counter-attacks possibly aimed at cutting off our advance forces.

Twenty miles northeast of Vire British troops fought their way into the German stronghold of Villers Bocage, in the German position guarding the shortest route to Paris. The British fell back, however west of Aunay sur Odon, five miles southeast of Villers Bocage.

In Brittany the Yanks were fanning out in five columns, punching both westward and southward on a 75-mile front, as they narrowed to a thin coastal ribbon the escape corridor for 25,000 Nazis on the Breton Peninsula in a drive similar to that which cut off Cherbourg.

FOE LOSES 200,000 MEN

A summary issued here revealed that the Nazis had suffered 200,000 casualties in the 60 days since D-Day—approximately half the Nazi forces committed in France.

It showed that the Americans, who captured 8,000 Nazis in the 24 hours ending Thursday night, had taken 70,000 prisoners in the entire drive and the British 30,000. The Americans were disclosed to have buried 20,000 Germans and wounded 40,000 others, while the Germans were estimated to have buried another 10,000 of their own dead on the American sectors. The British killed or wounded an estimated 30,000.

The most spectacular American advance, and perhaps the greatest made in this war by U. S. troops, was by a column which drove 27 miles westward from Rennes to draw near the town of Maunon, 110 miles east of Brest. That column, at last reports, stood 53 miles northeast of the Nazi submarine base of Lorient and 35 miles northeast of Vannes, on the south coast of the Breton Peninsula.

Ky. Primary Today

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—Senator Alben Barkley, Senate Majority Leader who placed President Roosevelt's name in nomination at the Democratic convention, is expected to win renomination easily in tomorrow's congressional primaries here.

Infantry Gen. Friedrich Olbricht, second in command of the Home Army; Col. Claus von Stauffenberg; Col. von Quirheim; Lt. Col. von Haefen.

"Suicides"—Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, former chief of the general staff; Artillery Gen. Wagner; Col. von Freytag-Loringhoven; Lt. Col. Schrader.

Deserted to the Russians—Artillery Gen. Lindemann; Major Kuhn. Under arrest—Col. Gen. Erich Hoepfner.

Expelled from the army by an honor court today and sentence approved by Hitler—Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, who in 1940 was a leading commander on the western front; Gen. of Communication Troops Felgiebel; Lt. Gen. von Hase; Maj. Gen. Stieff; Maj. Gen. von Tresckow; Col. Hansen; Lt. Col. Bernhardt; Maj. Hayessen; Capt. Klausner; Lieut. von der Schulenberg; von Hagen, Count York von Wartenburg.

The following officers were listed as known plotters:

Executed after court martial—

Ringleaders in the Phila. Strike

By HARRY RAYMOND

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—It is a small and willful swaggering band—operating openly against the war effort without interference from the municipal administration and police—that brought shame to this proud democratic city in the ugly form of a four-day old "white supremacy" strike. The actual physical ring leader of the lawless demonstration—called to stop promotion of eight Negroes from the rank of porter to street-car operator and in defiance of the Nation's Fair Labor Practices policy—is the six-foot, sandy haired rable rouser, James McMenamin.

With his office in his hat, this American prototype of a Hitler storm trooper roamed at will and with police protection on railroad property and through carbarns holding subversive meetings and arousing groups of white workers to lynch spirit against their Negro brothers.

His passport is a somewhat dubious organizer's ticket in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. In fact, local police gave him and his jimcrow demonstration status of a legitimate and honorable movement. But General Philip Hayes, who took over the line last night, sees it as Hitler-like.

COMPANY UNION HEAD

McMenamin's lieutenant, grey-haired whiskey-guzzling Frank Carney, is a former ash-wagon driver, who rose to the rank of president of the now defunct PTC company union. Carney gets a psychological lift by howling he's better than Negroes and Jews.

Third member of the jimcrow committee is John Elliott, former president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Motor Car Employees Union (AFL), which lost a labor board election last March to the Transport Workers Union (CIO). During that campaign, Elliott told the workers his union would oppose Negroes on the lines.

With Elliott is former vice-president of the company union, red-faced John Logan, noisy advocate of white supremacy, whose factionalism almost got him in wrong with the company union.

Perhaps the smoothest and most "educated" member of the clique is James J. Brennen, also a former company union vice president, who became an Amalgamated leader during the March campaign against TWU. He's a classy dresser and uses 75-cent words while he denounces "inferior races." His colleagues boast that Brennen studied for the priesthood and say he knows Father Edward Lodge Curran, pro-fascist Brooklyn priest.

WHISPERING EXPERT

His stooge, whispering campaign expert, is curly-haired, black mustached Richard Claybourns.

William Dixey, who proclaims he is a former member of the Hosiery Workers Union, and Frank Thompson complete the composition of the so-called secret committee leading the jimcrow movement. I heard Thompson agitating workers against men of the black race at a car barn meeting.

Old-time Philadelphians are asking the question: Why did Mayor Bernard Samuel fail to take swift action against this gang and permit his city to be shamed by this anti-democratic movement of setting back the home front war effort? His police knew every one of the gang. They gave them protection. I saw committee leaders sitting and smoking on police car running boards after completing a vicious anti-Negro harangue.

Mayor Samuel, an Old Guard Republican, perhaps thinks by his non-intervention he has embarrassed President Roosevelt's Fair Labor Practice policy. But it would seem logical that he embarrassed himself and his own party by doing nothing more than call on workers to "share the ride" in autos and to make a weak and belated broadcast for the terrorized transit workers to return to work.

I think opinion of the majority of

transit workers was expressed by street car operator Wallie Jones, TWU member when he told me this morning at the Luzerne Barns:

"I'm not in favor of this demonstration. If they only knew what is behind this, I think Herr Hitler would be well pleased with this demonstration of the superiority of the aryan race."

Most workers charged the company aided the demonstration by permitting the anti-Negro meetings on company property and by taking not a single step to get the lines running, not even asking the men to return to work.

Hillman Hails Powell Victory

Sidney Hillman, CIO Political Action Committee chairman, hailed Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.'s, victory in both the Democratic and Republican congressional primaries here as "a tribute" to the Negro leader's "consistent and courageous work on behalf of the people of Harlem."

In his congratulatory message to Powell, Hillman stated, "The victory is a demonstration that your constituents realize that the cause of liberation will best be served through the election of progressive Congressmen committed to the support of President Roosevelt's leadership."

Under that leadership, Hillman declared, the country may look forward to a speedy and conclusive victory in the war and a peace with "full employment and equal rights for all."

"The CIO Political Action Committee is happy to congratulate you and the people of Harlem," Hillman wrote Powell.

Charlotte Carr, PAC Regional Director, spoke twice for Powell on the eve of the election. She asserted that his record gives every indication that he will prove "one of the country's more progressive Congressmen."

FDR Act in Phila. Not 'Big News'

One amazing thing in the Philadelphia strike situation is the manner in which the big conservative metropolitan newspapers played down the story of President Roosevelt's firm action against that commotion.

The New York Herald Tribune and the New York Times joined in giving it a one-column not even play. The former paper did not even play it at the top of the page, but put it in one of the most inferior positions. Such poor treatment was accorded a story which from the viewpoint of news and national interest was entitled to the chief headlines, woven in as it was with the war and the whole question of national unity.

The Sun, World-Telegram and Journal-American also played it conservatively, considering the huge challenge to the country which it represented. Only the New York Post, PM and the Daily Worker gave it the attention which this critical situation deserves.

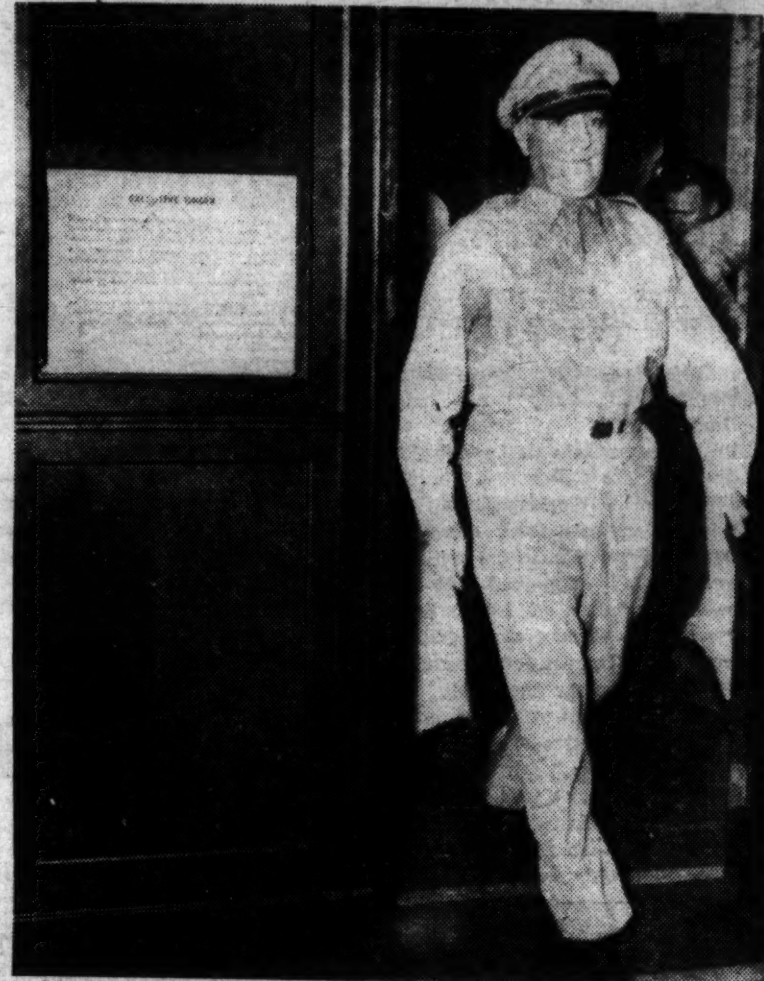
It is obviously that the big conservative papers are not keen about facing the question of real Americanism through the assertion of Negro rights and that they want to belittle the President's strong American stand.

Distillers Urged to Show 'Good Faith'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UP).—A Senate Committee investigating the liquor shortage called upon the nation's distillers today to show "good faith" by releasing more bonded whisky as a result of the current 30-day "liquor holiday" permitting manufacture of beverage alcohol.

In a comprehensive report covering the second phase of its investigation, the committee, headed by Sen. Pat. McCarran, (D-Nev.), said that "hoarding" by the distillers was as much to blame for the shortage as any illicit actions by other segments of the public.

The report accused large distilling companies of withholding older and better-known brands of whisky from the public and with substituting inferior brands at, in many instances, higher prices.



Major Gen. Philip Hayes, designated by Secretary of War Stimson to take over Philadelphia Transportation Co. and operate it.

Phila. Negro Meeting Backs FDR and TWU

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Leaflets and placards are being used by Negro and white organizations against the incitements spread by anti-Negro groups in the transport strike.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Citizens' Committee of the North Philadelphia Civic League, the CIO Industrial Union Council, and other organizations have issued statements to the press, displayed placards in store windows or distributed leaflets, all condemning the wildcat strike against upgrading of Negro workers and commending the United States government for its forthright action in challenging strike ringleaders.

A meeting of Negro citizens Thursday night raised more than \$400 for an ad in the Evening Bulletin urging the people to support the union and President Roosevelt. The United Peoples Action Committee met last night in the Negro YMCA to discuss plans for action on the whole situation and on all economic questions involved. Negro and white workers, meanwhile, continue riding together to and from war work and, in many cases, living side by side as neighbors.

To Spur Voting by Ohio Negro Women

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 4.—Miss Anne Mason, a field representative of the CIO Political Action Committee Women's Division, arrived here this week to lead an intensive registration campaign among Ohio Negro women.

Miss Mason's plans also called for work in Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Youngstown following conferences here with PAC Regional Director Jack Kroll and Paul Shearer of Kroll's staff. She will spend at least two weeks in Ohio.

Last Lap Spurt In Fund Drive

As the 1944 Press Fund Drive for the Daily Worker and The Worker approaches the last lap, there is increased activity to raise voluntary quotas taken by Communist Political Association clubs throughout the state of New York.

Having already completed their quotas, Syracuse, Nassau, Queens, Capitol District, Orange, Westchester and Rochester are cheering on clubs in other localities, who are devoting this week to a special drive for an early completion of their goals.

Bronx County which has a quota of \$40,000, turned in a total of \$19,846 to date. They have completed 99.3 percent of their goal. In hot pursuit for second place is Kings County which has achieved 98.3 percent of its \$30,500 quota, or \$29,983 for the week ended July 29.

Richmond County listed fourth in the official standing has turned in \$285.90 or 95.3 percent of their \$300 goal.

New York County has chalked up a sum of \$31,930.21 toward their \$36,000 quota or 88.7 percent. Still lagging are Utica, Erie and So. Tier.

New OPA Fish Director

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today announced appointment of Howard Lynch, New York, as chief of the fish section of the Food Price Division.

We wish to acknowledge with sincere thanks the kind expression of sympathy and condolence from all the clubs, organizations, comrades, and friends on the loss of our beloved son

S/SGT. GERALD "WHITEY" SILVER

who was killed in action, Mar. 4, 1944, over Germany. He gave his life so that all people could be free. We pledge to carry on the unfinished tasks of our son and the many others who gave and are giving their lives to defeat Fascism and to build a better world to live in.

PHIL, BEA MELZER and CHILDREN



Following President Roosevelt's orders for War Department seizure of the strike-bound Philadelphia Transportation Co., Capt. J. W. Cody and Pfc. James Durham raise the American flag over a carbarn in the Quaker City.

City CIO Wires Plea for Swift Kilgore Bill Passage

Telegrams demanding immediate enactment of the Kilgore bill providing for planned and orderly reconversion to civilian production went out yesterday from the Greater New

Lame Ducks To Probe PAC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Two "lame duck" Congressmen, sour at their defeat by their democratic-minded constituents, turned out today to be two-thirds of the special committee "investigating" the CIO's Political Action Committee by appointment of Martin Dies. They were Rep. Joseph Starnes of Alabama, defeated for renomination because of his un-Americanism and red-baiting as a member of the Dies Committee, and Rep. John Costello of California, also rejected in the recent primaries.

The third member was still unnamed, although it was said he would be either one of the defeatist Republicans, J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, who has sometimes tried to out-Dies Dies, or one of the Chicago Tribune's favorites, Fred E. Busbey of Illinois.

An example of how the committee intends to conduct its "investigation" is the first "information" divulged by Dies through the Hearst press today, which was that certain members of the PAC were also members of the American Slav Congress. Dies tried to mix this up with the All-Slav Congress held in Moscow two years ago, which, by the way, was called for the purpose of fighting Hitlerism and the Axis. That is evidently a capital crime in the eyes of Martin Dies.

Buffalo Proclaims Two GI Vote Days

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—Mayor Joseph J. Kelly of Buffalo has proclaimed tomorrow and Sunday Soldiers War Ballot Application Days.

Calling upon all individuals, organizations, churches and fraternal, civic and labor groups to do everything possible to reach overseas servicemen and women with ballot applications, the Mayor said:

"There is not one of us, regardless of party affiliation, who does not want the men and women fighting for our country to have the opportunity to vote.

Just Released!

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"THE LITTLE MAN SITS ON THE FENCE"

Sung by JOSH WHITE

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TWU Anti-Bias Struggle Follows Basic CIO Policy

By DOROTHY LOEB

When War Labor Board chairman William H. Davis told the nation that the CIO transport Workers Union officials "from the outset have taken a vigorous stand against"

Philadelphia's shocking anti-Negro transport strike, he was in effect paying a compliment to the entire CIO.

That is true because the TWU, whose officers worked night and day to end the stoppage and to expose and prosecute the disruptors responsible, was actually only applying long-established CIO policy, a policy that strikers had good reason to know about when they selected the union as their bargaining agent last February in a National Labor Relations Board election.

From the time the CIO was formed back in 1935, it was dedicated not only to the principles of industrial organization, but to a positive struggle for Negro rights within the unions, on the jobs and in the community.

Its growth gave the United States for the first time a labor movement that was not content to pass resolutions demanding equality from one convention to the next, but instead acted upon those resolutions militantly between sessions.

From its inception, the CIO has viewed Negro questions as problems requiring special attention, through designated committees, organizers, literature and leadership on such issues as segregation, housing, equal opportunity to jobs and promotion, which includes upgrading, the very issue on which Philadelphia workers were led to paralyze the entire transportation system of their city.

GROWTH IN UNIONS

The consequence of this policy has been a vast increase in union-

ization among Negroes. The CIO United Auto Workers alone is estimated to have 70,000 in its ranks. Tens of thousands of others are in steel, electrical, machine, smelting, packing, fur, leather, laundry, aluminum, textile and other unions.

Many of them hold leading union posts. Ferdinand Smith, a Negro, is national secretary of the National Maritime Union. The International Fur & Leather Workers has a Negro national vice-president. The United Packinghouse Workers also has a national vice-president who is a Negro. CIO Shipbuilders have a Negro on their executive board and he is the president of a large local which counts only a handful of Negroes in its membership.

NEGRO ON CIO BOARD

A new landmark in the fight for equal rights for Negro workers was established by the last CIO convention at Philadelphia, the very city where this latest outrage against democratic principles occurred. There, in November, 1943, the NMU nominated its Ferdinand Smith to be its representative on the CIO international executive board, and he was unanimously elected. It was the first time that a union, predominantly white but including Negroes, had named a Negro to its top councils.

CIO recent history is filled with victories against prejudice. When disruptors from John L. Lewis' District 50 sought to provoke a similar outbreak in the Wright plant in Lockland, O., the CIO United Auto Workers sent its secretary-treasurer, George Addes, to compel an end to the stoppage and acceptance of the Negro workers.

Similarly in Mobile, Ala., the national office of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers stepped in with a firm hand to enforce democratic principles.

Not only on the job, but in the fight against the polltax, in the handling of cases before the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, in the handling of outbreaks such as New York City experienced in Harlem in August last year, the CIO has demonstrated in practice that its resolutions against Jimcrow have a firm foundation that will not yield or break, despite pressure from those who cling to prejudice either through misunderstanding or under the direction of direct agents of the enemy.

Wilson Against Severance Pay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. — Although industrial profits are protected against sudden contract terminations, Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, opposes severance pay for dismissed workers who are laid off because of cutbacks, it was learned yesterday.

Wilson, who is president of General Electric Co., testified before the Murray subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

However, he recommended adequate unemployment insurance, free transportation of workers to other jobs and other protective provisions recommended by labor, many of them specified in the Kilgore reconversion bill now awaiting action by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

GROPPERGRAMS



Hitler's theme song will soon be: We came, Warsaw, we went.

If Gropper can use your original gas you will receive \$1. Address Groppergrams, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St.

New Soviet School For Union Leaders

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (ALN).—A new higher school for the training of trade union leaders will be opened on Sept. 1, according to an announcement here this week by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. The school aims to prepare experienced workers for work on central and provincial trade union councils, after a course of study of one year.

Courses will include a history of the USSR, political economy, a history of international relations and foreign policy, Russian literature, mathematics and geography. Special courses include a history of Soviet trade unions, the trade union movement abroad and practical problems of trade union work.

News Capsules

Button Up Your Overcoat

On one of the hottest days of one of the hottest summers, the War Production Board made this cooling announcement yesterday: "there will be enough snowplows next winter to meet essential civilian needs."

At San Francisco, the Navy is predicting a bumper sardine catch. Their blimps patrolling off the coast have reported large fish schools.

Muhlenberg Hospital at Plainfield, N. J., announced that a male infant without eyes was born there in July. The baby weighed 8½ pounds and was normal in all other respects. The eyelids were normal the hospital said, but the eyeballs were missing. Dr. Robert J. Childers, a Plainfield eye specialist, said the condition was "the rarest of abnormalities and there is no plausible explanation for such maldevelopment."

Lieut. Kathleen R. Dial, 26, the first flight nurse to return from a theater of war, set foot in San Francisco with a Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and the Purple Heart decorating her uniform. Her right shoulder was in a cast.

She was accompanying 18 mental patients somewhere in the Southwest Pacific when the huge Douglas C-47 ambulance plane in which they were returning from the front lines made a crash landing. The impact sent her through the plane door and she suffered a multiple fracture of the right shoulder, a dislocated hip and a slight brain concussion, but proceeded to direct the removal of the patients before col-

lapsing. Seven of the patients were cured by the shock of the landing. Lieut. Dial expects to go into USO work when she is discharged by the Army.

The Legion of Merit was awarded to 14 soldiers who volunteered as human guinea pigs in experiments to increase scientific knowledge of sandfly fever, the War Department announced. The experiments began in the Middle East in April, 1943, under the supervision of Dr. John R. Paul, director of the Surgeon General's commission on neuro-tropic virus diseases.

Assuring New Yorkers that the recent increase in infantile Paralysis cases was "no epidemic," the Department of Health reported there have been 163 cases since Jan. 1, and 49 were reported last week. Greatest incidence has been in Erie, Chemung and Steuben counties, and an appeal for nurses has been broadcast for upstate cases.

Parents are asked to keep children away from crowded places and out of swimming pools.

Some of the most enthusiastic spectators at the All-American Boys' Baseball game to be held Aug. 7 at the Polo Grounds will be the 100 kids from each of the boroughs who led in the paper scrap drive conducted by vacation playgrounds. The Newspaper Publishers Association of New York extended the invitations.

For overcharging on popular foreign type cheeses, 294 storekeepers last week were assessed fines totaling \$3,405, the OPA revealed.

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Act of March 3, 1879.

THE INVINCIBLES

The President's Prompt Act

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S prompt act in ordering the army to take over in Philadelphia will be widely acclaimed. It is essential now that the order be enforced with vigor and without reservations.

The union and the government are to be commended for the forthright stand they have taken in defense of the Negro people's rights. In shocking contrast, the company officials and Orville Bullitt, member of the regional WLB, have counselled retreat. In a crisis of this kind, there can be no retreats and no compromises.

A strike of this character is an evil, un-American thing at any time. In this year 1944, when the war is at its critical point, such a shutdown is a crime. It can be of benefit to one camp only, that of our Hitlerite enemy and those in this country who work with him.

This criminal commotion is not merely a defiance of the government, which would be bad enough in itself. It is plainly engineered by the most sinister underworld in this country, the conscious or unconscious agents of Hitlerism. To defeat them is no small part of the war against the Axis.

The fact that such forces have been able to mislead such a large number of workers in a key war center is the fruit of the company's constant promotion of a notorious company union with its divisive poison against Negroes. It represents, too, the failure by the city administration to educate the people to the rights of their Negro fellow-citizens and the silence of civic leaders against Jim Crow.

Whatever good has developed so far has been brought in by the Transport Workers Union. That organization has been on the scene only a short time. It might have moved faster in its educational work since last spring and the recognition of this will spur it to more thorough activity now. It has to combat the poison of company unionism which goes pretty deep, for many of the workers voted against the real union and are in it only because the vote went that way.

This challenge to the nation at war must be defeated. There is only one way to deal with the ringleaders who provoked it. That is to apprehend and prosecute them to the limit at once.

Vigorous educational work among the workers is also essential, educational activity in which the whole community takes part on an inter-racial basis. Philadelphia is expected by the nation to prove its patriotism by stamping out this evil.

Showing Our Stuff

OUR armies in western France are showing the Nazis a thing or two. Our infantry, our commanders, our tankmen, our air force are demonstrating their ability to fight, to get places, to deliver the goods. And we think there is joy and pride in the hearts of Americans back home to see the dramatic advances now being registered so swiftly in western Europe.

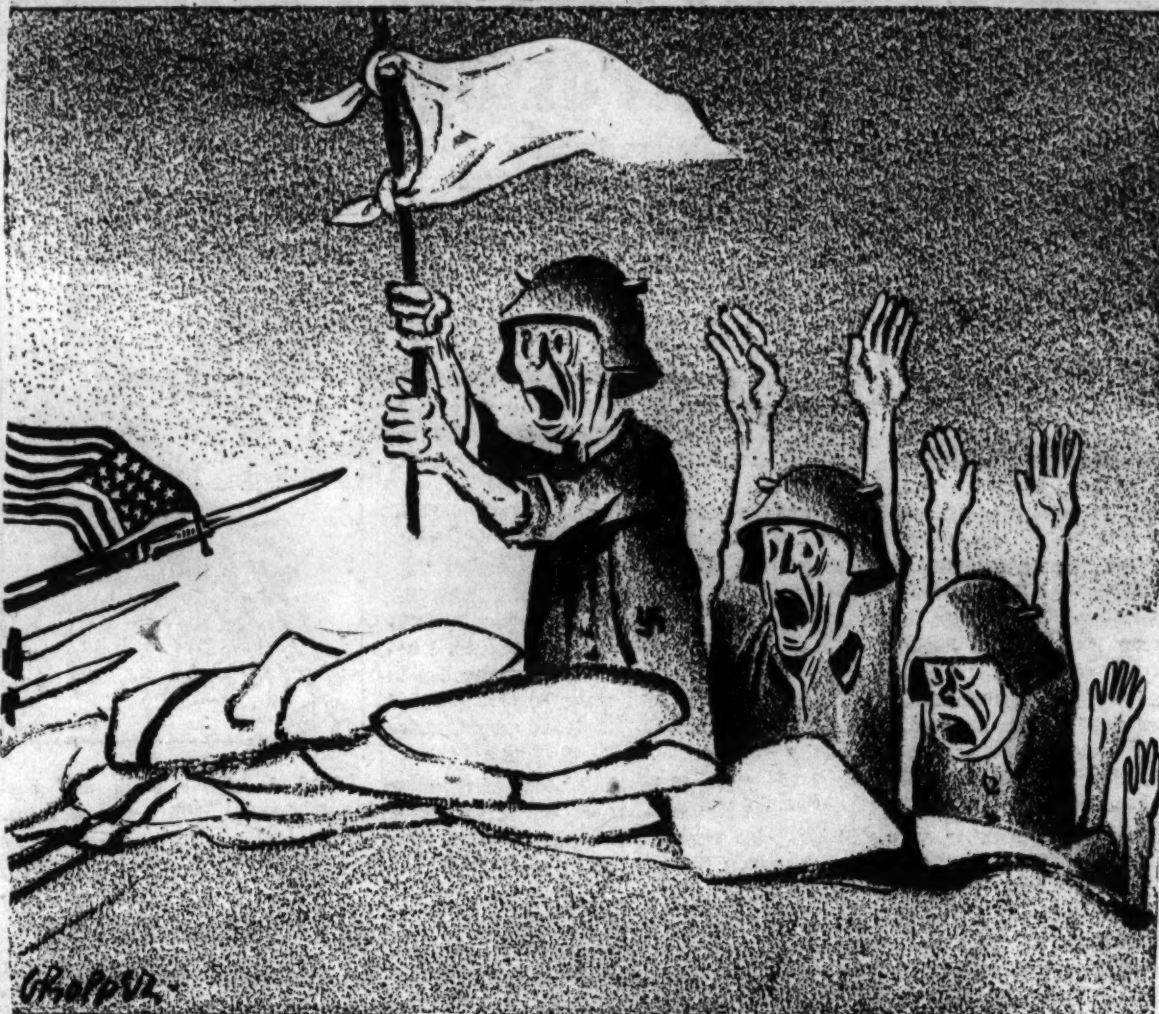
The Normandy beachhead has now been converted into a second front of real proportions. Sizeable groups of the German army have either been captured or are now cut off. Our armies have demonstrated conclusively that the ferocity of Nazi resistance can be overcome in France just as it is being overcome on the Soviet front.

When air-power is used in true coordination with the ground forces, when our commanders are bold and take risks, when our soldiers are commanded in such a way as to exploit the enemy's weaknesses swiftly, then things happen. And they are happening now in a big way.

Our High Command may be intending only to cut off the Brittany peninsula and thereby make its excellent ports of Brest and Lorient available for further sea-borne operations. Or it may be planning to exploit this breakthrough for a general advance through the Loire valley into central France. In any case, it is obvious that tremendous opportunities exist for heavy defeats to Germany just when she is facing a new crescendo of the Soviet advance at East Prussia, at Warsaw, and along the Carpathians.

How clear it is that if all our available power is thrown into battle these next few weeks the stiffening resistance of Germany can be overcome and the war in Europe brought to the eve of victory itself!

It should be obvious that the rapid changes of the map and the gratifying headlines are no reason for slackening in any phase of the home effort. As our war leaders emphasize, production is still lagging in certain respects. Important shortages still exist in many fields. Above all, this is the moment for unity, for pitching in with everything we have here at home, and so speeding the advance of our armies and our allies abroad. It's the final dash that always wins the race.



— Between the Lines —

Churchill's Hint on Germany

by Joseph Starobin

AS ALWAYS, Churchill's speeches provide information, especially those details of historical fact about this war which are very hard to determine precisely. Wednesday's speech was a confident, almost triumphant in tone, and its attitude on political issues continued to give evidence of how much was accomplished at Teheran.

By way of a throwback to the past, Churchill confirmed in this speech that it was his own opposition which postponed the second front in 1942. He did not say it was not possible at that time; he only says it was his "own belief" that the enterprise was not possible. And in 1943, he says, the Allies were already too busy with the Mediterranean theater—North Africa and Italy.

At Quebec, in August, 1943, Churchill himself presented the plan for a 1944 landing in Normandy. "The beaches for attack" were selected at that time, he says. And the promise was made to Marshal Stalin last December.

From all this, it is now possible to answer a question which has been in my mind since June 6, namely, whether the Normandy operation represents the main Allied blow in the west. Judging from the conclusive way in which Churchill declares that the promise to Stalin has now been fulfilled, I think the answer is that the Normandy operation represents the major Allied blow in the West.

Allies Not in a Race for Berlin

From this fact, which I present just for the historical record, certain conclusions follow. The Allies are not in a race for Berlin with the Soviet High Command, as many writers have speculated. For the objective of the Normandy operation cannot possibly be German soil, and certain not Berlin. At best the objective is Paris. In other words, the Allied operation is closely defined in scope, and there is no question of competition with the Soviet armies.

This in turn can only mean that a genuine understanding exists on the procedures of the three great powers toward Germany both in the moment of her surrender, and in the first stages of her occupation. There is clearly the fullest confidence in Washington and London that even if the Soviet armies reach Berlin first, and even if the capitulation is made first to the Soviet High Command, the terms will be acceptable, and will be initiated by the three powers.

It may seem strange that I pause on these matters. But you will admit that we have had almost no real information on the whole problem of how Germany will surrender, and what will happen to her immediately after surrender. The European Advisory Commission, set up in Moscow last October, has been conferring on this for six months. But beyond a few dope stories from "reliable correspondents," there has been nothing concrete. In fact, Churchill himself has avoided this whole subject in his last two reviews of the war.

But now I think we can rule out some alternatives. There is no race of any kind, because the Allies are not headed directly for Berlin at all and are perfectly content and even gratified at the Soviet advance.

Secondly, the methods of dealing with the Germans will not be improvised; they will not be left to the play of forces between the Soviet and Allied High Commands. On the contrary, the whole procedure has unquestionably been worked out in advance.

We have had some indication from the news writers in London that a three-way occupation of Germany is intended. And Gen. de Gaulle's request for French participation in the occupation of the Rhineland has evidently been O. K'd in Washington and London. Berlin itself is to be governed by a three-power commission of some kind.

Such a procedure also has its

implications. Unless a substantial, thorough-going German democratic revolution intervenes between now and the surrender of the German armies, it will mean that the "big three" will govern Germany for an indefinite period by a military occupation on the basis of agreements laid out in advance.

The above "unless" is of great importance. Because even the great powers with armies on German soil, must work through Germans of some kind. All sorts of elementary civil service tasks must be performed under Allied guidance, as has been the case in Italy.

Since there is no question any longer that the Hitlerite civil service will cooperate with the United Nations—on the contrary, a Nazi guerilla war against the United Nations must be expected after Hitler's purge—the problem of where to find Germans who will cooperate under direct United Nations guidance will become a very real one.

If there is no profound upheaval in Germany, a cleansing of Germans by Germans and the emergence of a democratic authority, then each ally will have the difficult job of finding Germans through whom Germany can be administered.

Each ally will have to choose carefully; but the choice will be entirely theirs. The conditions will be established completely by themselves. A very sizable military government by Russians, British and Americans is to be expected.

This is undoubtedly the pattern for Germany for an indefinite time, unless there is a democratic authority of reliable Germans who by their own efforts make changes in this pattern possible.

This is as much as we can deduce from Churchill's remarks. It gives us a little more information on the subject of what we will do with Germany. It is about as far as we can go for the present.

Worth Repeating

DAYTON DAILY NEWS of Dayton, Ohio, commented in its issue of Aug. 1: When the first World War was on, the governors of the states went to Washington in a body to plan ways to help on with the war. In this World War 26 Governors met in St. Louis to plan how to help on with their politics.

Today's Guest Column

SEVERAL people have told me that they were not clear as to what I've been driving at in several columns devoted to aspects of the colonial problem. This was particularly true, they said, of the two I wrote on Netherlands India, a great colonial possession which I tried to use as an illustration of the general problem. This is a complicated subject and a difficult one to put across in the brief space of a column but I propose to keep hammering away at it. I notice that my colleagues, Drs. Yergan and Hunton who occupy this corner on Thursdays, are working along similar lines. Maybe between us we can clarify the issue.



Various versions of the admirable slogan that the world cannot exist half slave and half free are being used by leading statesmen of the United Nations. The only objection I have to that slogan is that it is an understatement. For the facts of the matter are that a good deal more than half the world is not economically and politically free.

There are roughly two billion people in the entire world. The population of the colonial empires of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and ourselves at the opening of the present war aggregated about 670 million. To this huge figure we can add another 580 million who live in China and Latin America in semi-colonial bondage to the great capitalist nations. So-altogether when we talk

by Frederick V. Field

about the war and postwar problem of national freedom for all peoples we are concerning ourselves directly with considerably more than half the inhabitants of the world.

WHY must the colonial and semi-colonial peoples be made free? Point number one: It is obvious that unless vast new markets are rapidly developed it will be impossible for nations like our own to keep up our enormous industrial plant, now geared to war production. And it is equally obvious that unless we keep our factories going full blast we cannot avoid wholesale unemployment and a new depression which will make even the Hoover era pale by comparison. And where if not among the colonial and semi-colonial peoples is the major portion of these new markets to be found?

Point number two: The standard of living of colonial and semi-colonial people will rise and with it their ability to buy our machinery only if they are given full political freedom. Why? Let me quote Earl Browder: "If there is one fact demonstrated beyond dispute in the world's economic experience, it is that a colonial regime is the deadly enemy of modern all-round industrialization. No nation has ever achieved or can achieve industrialization except upon the foundation of independence, unity, and self-determination. . . . Colonial or semi-colonial regimes provide narrow and restricted markets, while independent, self-governing nations provide expanding markets."

Colonial Freedom Vital To U. S. Prosperity

POINT number three: It is one thing to know that the development of our postwar economy demands the breakup of the colonial empires; it is another thing to bring this about within the framework of nations united in war and in peace. For, as every English, Dutch and French businessman knows, the United States will emerge from the war the most powerful capitalist nation in the world by a long margin. And they are justifiably scared of being swamped under by our commercial competition. Therefore many of them, even when realizing that colonialism is obsolete, nevertheless will cling to their empires as a defense against us and as a desperate method of remaining great powers in a capitalist world.

Point number four: The solution to this dilemma must be found in a system of economic accords among the great capitalist nations, and with the Soviet Union participating, which will assure prosperity to the weaker as well as stronger members of the world community. Specifically, for instance, the British industrialist and trader must be given guarantees with respect to his share in world trade and enterprise so that the dread of American competition will no longer drive him to the reactionary arms of colonialism. If he has such guarantees then it is entirely reasonable to suppose that he will be more inclined to forsake the false capitalist prop of colonialism in favor of the new and sturdy one, international economic Teherans.

This, to my way of thinking, is the nub of the colonial issue.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Not Only Justice

New Bedford, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Eric Johnston, president of the chamber of Commerce, is right for once when he said "long term loans should be extended to the Soviet government after the war is over" for the reconstruction of territories devastated. This would be a matter of justice, since these places were wiped out while their inhabitants fought for us as well as for their native land. But it would be more, it would also be good business, as trade with the Soviet Union will prove to be one of the main keys to postwar American prosperity.

D. J.

Closing Eyes to Seditious Sheets

Allston, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The trouble with us Americans is that we allow traitors to run loose. They help to cause damage, to hurt our war effort and to add to the number of lives lost. Only recently there was passed out in this vicinity a scurrilous sheet entitled "Don't Vote." In course of its anti-American tirades, it said: "We committed the crime at Pearl Harbor, not the Japanese, or rather Churchill committed it. He egged Roosevelt on to attacking the Japanese." That is the kind of poison which is being permitted to be passed out in public places, and the police officers of many cities don't do anything about it. They seem to close their ears and eyes to such seditious. This sheet also says the defeat of Japan is impossible and other like treasonable rubbish. I say it is time that any such stuff as that should be stopped for once and all.

PAUL R.

Philadelphia's Shame

Philadelphia.

Editor, Daily Worker:

If white workers in Philadelphia will let themselves be incited to strike against the win-the-war efforts of their own country, rather than see their Negro fellow workers work, then it is very clear to anyone that they'd rather see Adolf Hitler not lose this war.

Some 80,000 Negroes are now in the services of America, standing between the flying bombs and the strikers and their families in the city of Philadelphia. Suppose we let an exchange of places be made for these Philadelphians and some of the Negro heroes at the front.

SAM A.

\$20 for RWR

Napanoch, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The roomers at the Noumoff's Cottage of Ellenville, N. Y. arranged a Social, July 29 for the benefit of the RWR and collected the sum of \$20, which was sent to the New York City office.

We feel proud of this small contribution to such a worthy cause, inasmuch as there are only a handful of families at this cottage, and we therefore felt it might be an inspiration to other rooming houses and boarding homes if you would insert a small article giving our cottage here a little credit.

ANNA FEDER.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

The Anti-FDR Revolt

APPARENTLY anti-Roosevelt plots in the Southland "all must, like chimney sweepers, come to dust." From current events it looks as though all such schemes are in a bad way. The people below the Mason and Dixon line won't stand for them.

For weeks the eyes of Roosevelt-haters have been glued on the bluffs of the Congaree River. That is where Columbia the capital of South Carolina, is located; down that way there was to be a big r-r-revolt against the President in the Democratic Party. The eight electors from the state were to secede from the Roosevelt column and do their darndest to tie up the election in the House of Representatives.



This past Wednesday the Democratic state convention met in Columbia, and the much-advertised revolt faded like a morning dew before the summer sun. Without dissent, the convention ordered its eight electors to vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

When State Senator Edgar A. Brown of Barnwell arose to make that motion, not one voice was raised against it. Not one weak "nay" broke the silence after the chorus of "ayes" had swept the convention hall. The revolt was dead and there was a powerful reason therefor. Only two weeks

By Louis F. Budenz

before Cotton Ed Smith, for forty years South Carolina's representative in the United States Senate had gone down to defeat in the primaries.

THERE are powerful win-the-war feelings among our people, North and South and East and West. When organized, these feelings will always register right, for the President—whom the people know to be committed to victory and enduring peace.

Texas shows that, too. The South Carolina convention decision followed hard on the heels of the Texas county conventions, which recorded themselves strongly for Roosevelt last Saturday. The probability now exists, as a result, that the coming state convention on Sept. 12 will be controlled by pro-Roosevelt people.

The Texas story is not yet fully told, of course, and the concluding chapter will not be written until at least one month from now. The desires of the people of the Lone Star State, however, are unmistakable. They are overwhelmingly for the President; and it could only be by some slippery, slithery plot such as the Republicans and the Christian Americans had framed up that Texans could be defrauded of their choice.

WHAT the past few days have testified to in South Carolina and Texas has also

It is Dead in South Carolina And It is Dying in Texas

been told by the most recent Gallup Poll, published Wednesday. Residents of the eight states of the Deep South were interviewed by the Gallup people and the outcome was overwhelming support for FDR in every state. The voters of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas registered themselves by huge majorities for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket. Texans of all groups and classes were 75 percent for the President; South Carolinians were 89 percent of that persuasion. That said as plain as the full-noon sun to Democratic political leaders: "Take notice! The people in all walks of life are for the win-the-war policies of Mr. Roosevelt."

We can say "ALL walks of life" advisedly. Certainly in a state like South Carolina, organized labor is not yet strong and particularly the CIO has not reached its full stature. And yet, the 89 percent for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket is a genuine index of public opinion.

There has been a lot of excess excitement worked up lately about the CIO's Political Action Committee's running the campaign for the Democratic Party. Every patriotic-minded person will be pleased at the energy displayed by the PAC. But South Carolina lets us know that there is more than the PAC at work. There is the sentiment of the people as a whole. When it understands how to express itself for the President, it does so in a remarkable degree.

Facts for Victory

By LABOR RESEARCH ASS'N

Employment of workers in manufacturing industries—usually referred to as "factory employment"—dropped again in June. The decline from May was only about 50,000. But the decrease in the year since June, 1943, was about 800,000 workers—from 16.9 million to 16.1 million.

Index of factory employment had been slipping down month by month since last November. The decline is expected to continue during the second half of the year. The fall will be greatest in the war manufacturing industries, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The United Automobile Workers research department points out that aircraft employment "is declining more rapidly than employment in other lines of war output. By the end of the year aircraft employment will be about

300,000 less than its level of last May, a decline of over 10 percent."

Employment on other products covered by the auto union is expected to drop. The union predicts that, despite the increased demand for heavy trucks, tanks, heavy guns, etc., which would tend to balance the cuts in aircraft employment, the layoffs in the Detroit area might bring a 30 percent drop in employment by Labor Day.

And all this is happening while there is a desperate need for workers in certain branches of war production, a problem that is now being tackled by the War Manpower Commission and other government agencies.

200,000 WORKERS NEEDED NOW

Some 200,000 are still urgently needed in industries and services whose products and work, as Chairman McNutt of the WMC puts it, "are absolutely essential to the continued supply of our armed forces."

Main shortages are in ship-

building, ship repair, aircraft, ordnance, chemicals and petroleum, heavy tires, foundries and forges, logging and lumber, steel production, certain construction projects and on railroads.

Latest reports by Lt. Gen. Somervell, head of the Army Service Forces, early this week gave 320 vital military items as lagging in production, mainly because of shortages in manpower.

KILGORE PLAN REQUIRED

This paradoxical situation of falling over-all employment in factories and critical labor shortages in specific areas will probably be relatively shortlived. But the manpower situation, both in its short-run and long-run phases, could certainly be aided by passage of the Kilgore bill, which integrates the industrial mobilization required for finishing the war with the whole job of reconversion before and after the final defeat of the Nazis.

With the assurance of some postwar security contained in this bill, the workers in war industries would be less tempted to shift to

civilian jobs for fear of what may happen when war orders are cut back by 35 per cent or more as soon as the Nazis are finished off on X-day.

It is estimated by the WMC that for the last six months war industry has been losing at least 100,000 workers a month, a trend described by officials of the WMC as a "positively dangerous development."

REPUBLICAN "SUBSTITUTES"

Republican attitude toward the Kilgore plan should be watched. We can be sure that after blocking its passage so far and after failing to bring forward any decent reconversion measures to help war workers and returning servicemen, the Republicans will now seek to turn any temporary unemployment situation into an argument against the administration and its war agencies.

There will also doubtless be "substitutes" and inadequate measures like the George bill advanced by these elements to create confusion and obstruct the advancement of the Kilgore demobilization program.



Krzycki Backs New Polish Council, Gets Manifesto Text

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—Leo Krzycki, president of the American Slav Congress and of the American Polish Labor Council, revealed here last weekend that he has received by cable the complete 22-page text of the new Polish National Council's manifesto.

The manifesto, issued from Chelm, first liberated Polish town, declared "the hour has arrived to visit retribution on Germany for Poland's torments and sufferings, for burned villages and demolished towns, for wrecked churches, for executions."

It calls on the Polish people to "rise to the struggle for freedom, so that Poland will never again be threatened with German invasion; for a lasting peace, for creative labor, for prosperity."

Krzycki told the press that the new Polish provisional government is being welcomed by workers and peasants who believe in its aims to expropriate the big landlords, divide large estates among the peasants and to liberalize better working conditions. "They are more concerned with having lands and working rights than with the political aspects of border lines," he said.

BACKS SOVIET PROPOSAL

However, the Polish-American leader expressed his support to the Soviet Union's border proposals which would give Poland advantageous industrial territory to the west. "The Soviet Union, he pointed out, requires a strong, independent Poland and 'is agreeable to granting the Poles individual rights.'"

He disclosed that in a recent discussion with the Polish exile government's Labor Minister Jan Stanczyk he had urged quick resumption of relations with the Soviet Union, and shelving of border discussions for the duration.

As president of the American Slav Congress, Krzycki has just signed a call to that organization's second convention, which will be held in Pittsburgh on Sept. 23 and 24. Full support of the war, reelection of President Roosevelt, strengthening of national and international unity are the issues stressed in the congress announcement.

State Elks Assn. Hails Powell Vote

The sweeping victory of A. Clayton Powell in the Republican, Democratic and American Labor Party primaries last Tuesday was interpreted by the New York State Association of Elks yesterday as proof that the Negro people are ready to back their demands for unconditional citizenship as vigorously as they fight for total victory over Hitler and Tojo.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (8 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

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Tomorrow Manhattan

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A GREAT FESTIVAL sponsored by Club "Buen Vecino" CPA 3rd A.D. Bronx, will be held Sunday, Aug. 6, 1944, from 5 p.m. 'til 1 a.m. at the Comité Pro Democracia Española, 20 St. Nicholas Ave., corner 111th St. and Lenox Ave., N. Y. Noted speakers include Alan Max and Juan Antonio Corretjer. Prominent artists, outstanding 3 piece orchestra. Fun for everyone and refreshments for all. Tickets \$8.00 for gentlemen, \$4.00 for ladies.



LEO KRZYCKI

Nazi Seeds in Our Backyard

Fascism is digging in for continued life in South America when it is dispossessed from Europe, says Allan Chase, authority on South American affairs and author of Falange, in an article, Franco's Knife in Uncle Sam's Back, in the September issue of Reader's Scope, now on the stands.

So-called neutral Spain is serving as a wedge for the establishment of the Nazi brand of fascism in this hemisphere, Chase declares. Nominally the Falange is doing the work, but it is common knowledge among the large landowners and merchants in South America who give support to the Falange that not Franco, but the Nazi General Wilhelm von Faupel is its head, Chase declares.

"Let the German cartels retain their control of Spain after Hitler falls," he warns, "and the full dress war for the Western Hemisphere will begin even before the smoke clears from the battlefields of Europe and Asia."

Nazis Murdered 150,000 Soviet Citizens in Hospital Near Kiev

Nazi "physicians" systematically murdered 150,000 Soviet patients in a German hospital in Slavuta, 180 miles west of Kiev, according to the Ukraine State Atrocities Commission which has been investigating crimes committed during the two years of Nazi rule.

The blood-chilling story, reported here yesterday by Associated Press, tells how new patients were forced into a room crammed with 1,800 others already infected with typhoid and tuberculosis. The diseases thus spread were aggravated by a daily starvation diet consisting of 250 grains of ground wood-pulp containing less than 2 percent starch.

Red Army prisoners were beaten and tortured to death, the Commission, led by Nikita Khrushchev, head of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, discovered. The ten-barack hospital, like a concentration camp, was surrounded by barbed wire, guarded by machine guns. Patients who attempted to escape were ruthlessly shot down.

Throughout the two awful years, the report continued, an average of 800 to 900 corpses lay on the ground at a hospital railway siding. When finally the Red Army liberated Slavuta, only 525 persons remained alive in the hospital.

"Woe to Nazis" Sermon of Most German Pastors

The great majority of German Protestant pastors are associated with the vigorously anti-Nazi German Confessional movement, Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, foreign secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

Dr. Leiper made this revelation in connection with the Confessional Church statement, released to yesterday's press by the Religious News Service here, which had been addressed to congregations in Germany during the past few weeks.

The Protestant leaders' message attacks liquidation of life "because human beings are considered of no value, or because they belong to another race." Although the Nazis are not mentioned by name, the statement declares: "Woe unto us and our nation when hatred and cruelty are the order of the day."

The Confessional movement, Dr. Leiper explained, developed within the Protestant Church (German Evangelical Lutheran) as a protest against Nazi-enforced paganism. In 1939, when the last figures were available, of 17,000 Protestant pastors, 10,000 were enrolled in the anti-Nazi group.

Dr. Leiper pointed out that during the intervening years, doubtless many of the 5,000 pastors who were "on the fence" and even of the 2,000 who joined the pro-Nazi German Christian movement have come into the Confessional fold.

The Confessional leaders have worked closely with anti-Nazi Catholic churchmen such as the heroic Bishop Von Galen who openly decried Nazi racial crimes after the German debacle at Stalingrad.

The Confessional movement's statement calls upon sinners to repent, saying: "We have often remained silent; have said too little or been too timid to stand up to our convictions that God's commandments apply to us and to our time."

Winchell Pays NMU Damages

Walter Winchell recently recognized the merits of unionism and joined the CIO American Newspaper Guild. And it's probably symbolic of his present stand that William L. Standard, counsel for the National Maritime Union has just announced settlement of a damage suit brought against Winchell and his sponsor, Jergens Lotion Co., for libel peddled over the air back in 1940 against seamen.

Standard said that Winchell had paid the NMU \$9,000 in damages. The settlement applies only to radio broadcasts. Still in the courts is a suit against Winchell and the New York Daily Mirror. The stories in question attacked NMU members as saboteurs.

The attorney hailed the settlement as establishing the fact that unions have the right to bring actions for libel and slander in New York State.

See Trade Key to British Policy on Argentina

The British have "no present intentions of joining in any economic sanctions against Argentina which is one of their main sources of supply of beef, leather and linseed oil," said Raymond Daniell, the New York Times London correspondent yesterday in a comment on Churchill's Wednesday speech.

The authoritative Times reporter thereby puts his finger on one of the basic problems in the enforcement of a "quarantine" policy against Argentina as indicated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull's July 25 declaration.

Citing the current issue of the London Economist, Daniell declares that the British governmental circles are not interested in economic sanctions for the sake of hemisphere solidarity, if such action would jeopardize their basic relations with Argentina.

He says that this does not imply any sympathy for the Edelmoro Farrell dictatorship as such, but is simply a recognition of basic realities on England's part.

Commenting on Churchill's rebuke to the Argentine dictatorship

on Wednesday, in which the British Premier warned that neutrals who chose to play with the losing side must expect a reckoning by the winners, Daniell says this represents an "attitude" on Britain's part, but not a change of policy.

The Times' writer's judgment, it is clear, only strengthens the case for a basic Anglo-American economic agreement in South America as Earl Browder proposes in his book on Teheran.

Such an economic agreement would enable the United States to expect more consistent political cooperation in the hemisphere from Britain, while compensating for Britain's dependence on Argentine foodstuffs.

It would open the way to economic sanctions, or at least prevent the Argentine dictatorship from playing off British against American interests in the hemisphere.

Sverdlovsk Area Metal Output Doubles Pace Set in 1940

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (ALN).—A report signed on behalf of 1,608,411 workers and farmers from the Sverdlovsk region in the Urals, outlining their accomplishments during the first half of 1944, was carried last week in all newspapers here.

According to the report, the iron mines, smelters and steel plants produced as much metal in the first six months of 1944 as during the entire year of 1940, and three times more aluminum, four times more coke and eight times more manganese ore than during the whole of that year. One and one half times as much coal was produced as in 1940, and nearly as many tanks were sent to the front as during all of 1942.

During the first year of the war, the report stated, Urals industries, augmented by plants evacuated from the west, suffered serious shortages of electric power. This has been overcome, it continued, by installation of 30 steam boilers, 36 turbo-generators and five direct flow boilers. The result has been an increase in electric power production of 475 percent.

MILLION VICTORY GARDENERS

More than 1,000,000 workers have victory gardens, which occupy about 125,000 acres. The Sverdlovsk region has developed a wide movement to get every family to grow at least 100 heads of cabbage, and Sverdlovsk city residents planted 23,000,000 cabbages and those of Tagil 20,000,000.

Discussing culture and education, the report declares that during the war years, 140,000 young men and women were graduated from high schools and 17,000 from colleges as engineers, teachers and doctors. This year 5,000 young specialists are being graduated. The trade schools have given industry more than 100,000 skilled workers since the beginning of the war.

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Poll Reveals Executives Back Job Planning

By Federated Press

Topflight U. S. business executives strongly favor joint economic planning by farm, labor and industry leaders to provide full employment after the war, a Fortune magazine poll disclosed Aug. 3.

But the voice of business registered fainter tones of approval at the prospect of dealing with present leaders of labor and farm groups, according to the poll. Opinion was canvassed by postcard ballot among a permanent panel of the nation's most important executives. The proposal put to the businessmen was that:

"Leaders of organizations representing business—such as the National Association of Manufacturers, Committee for Economic Development, Chamber of Commerce—and those representing labor—such as CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods—and those representing farmers—such as the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Farmers Union—make an earnest effort, through intelligent and cooperative 'give and take,' to agree upon an overall program for both government and private action to bring about as full employment as is possible after the war."

NEGATIVE NOTE

Along with the ballot was sent a letter advising panel members against lip service to the idea of cooperation and warning that there might be dangers in the cooperation proposed. Despite the cautioning note from Fortune, 64.8 per cent of the businessmen said they would be "delinquent" in their duty if they did not seek some program acceptable to farm and labor groups, while only 22.4 percent held for isolated action by industry.

The only sour note in the otherwise clearcut demand for cooperative postwar planning was agreement by 56.5 percent with this statement: "A joint program would be a good idea if business representatives could deal with the right people in the labor movement and among farmers; but with the leaders now in those groups a sound program is not likely to be reached."

Other statements in the survey which brought agreement from the executives were:

Such an effort might come to grief because many of the business representatives are diehards who don't know how to deal with other groups—15.9 percent.

It would be a waste of businessmen's time to try to agree with labor and farm leaders, since at present time no fundamentally sound agreement is possible—15 percent.

Unless businessmen make some such effort to find an area of agreement with labor and farmers, the politicians will take over and make the rules to suit themselves—62.7 percent.

The poll included no direct question as to business' stand on the extent of government participation needed in any plan to provide jobs for all. Organized labor favors an important part for government in any such program.

City to Sell Notes For Riis Housing Aid

Edmond B. Butler announced yesterday that \$1,350,000 of temporary loan notes will be sold by the New York City Housing Authority for the temporary financing of Jacob Riis Houses, a Federally-aided project to be built as a part of the Authority's low-rent housing program. Bids will be opened Aug. 8 in the Authority's office at 122 E. 42nd St. and the notes will be awarded to the lowest bidders at the Authority's meeting, Aug. 10. The notes will be dated Aug. 29, and they will mature March 8, 1945. They will be sold in four series, the first and second series for \$300,000 each, the third for \$350,000, and fourth for \$400,000.

Dewey Governors Parley -- Hoover GOP Platform

By MAX GORDON

The GOP governors' conference in St. Louis this week had one virtue: it proved the Hooverite platform adopted by the Republican convention in Chicago represents Gov. Dewey's point of view.

Under Dewey's direction, the governors adopted a program that should end all talk of principled differences between the convention "Old Guard" and the "Young Guard" which ostensibly took over with Dewey's nomination.

On domestic issues the GOP platform shunned the requirements of war and virtually demanded home front demobilization. The program adopted by the governors likewise disregards the fact that the nation has still a war to win. To Dewey the war is simply finished.

ATTACKS WAR AID

Like the GOP platform, the 14-point governors' statement attacks the Administration for acting in the interests of the war and which will, to some extent at least, be necessary for orderly reconversion to peace. All this is done in the name of "states rights," as if each of the 48 states can wage the war independently.

The federalization of the public employment offices is scored; let the states administer these offices,



THOMAS E. DEWEY

say the governors. The government took over the employment setup because war manpower problems cannot be handled on a state basis. Production is planned on a national, not a state scale, and manpower must be allocated that way.

It is entirely likely that even after the war, job adjustments, while

aided by the states, will have to have national supervision.

Similarly with farm production. The states cannot plan production of food needs any more than they can plan the need for tanks and planes. But Dewey demands that federal government, which has to feed America's vast army and civilian population, keep hands off farm production.

NEGLECTS LABOR NEEDS

The governors' program omits all reference to labor's requirements in its plank on postwar reconversion. It abuses the Administration for failure to solve various reconversion problems, even listing the problems but hasn't a word on labor's demand for some kind of dismissal or tide-over wage.

The conference took place on the very days that congressional committees were involved in reconversion discussion. These committees have before them two kinds of bills: (1) The George-Murray bill which lays down procedure for handling surplus materials, contract terminations and surplus plants, but doesn't provide for displaced labor; (2) The Kilgore bill, reintroduced with little change by Sens. Truman and Murray, which provides for extra unemployment insurance for work-

ers during the period of reconversion, as well as for the other problems.

The battle between these two measures, represents actually two basically divergent policies—the Hooverite policy of leaving all human problems to "private industry," and the Roosevelt policy of making federal government responsible for food and jobs.

ONLY ONE WAY

The latter policy alone can provide abundant postwar economy since it helps furnish the necessary internal market for American production. It has the backing of labor and of forward-looking sections of the capitalist class.

The Hooverite policy is the one advocated in the GOP platform and projected by the Dewey conference in St. Louis.

As a postwar cure-all the governors advanced the "open sesame"—states' rights. Wendell Willkie, in his pre-Republican convention series of articles on the GOP platform, pointed out that the basic problems of social security, Negro rights, industrial expansion cannot be solved by the states. He stressed that the demand for "states rights" is raised as a matter of fact, to block their progressive solution.

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LOW DOWN

Soccer, True International Sport, Making Comeback

Nat Low

The world's real international game, soccer, is having a rejuvenation in the United States and is presently more popular than it ever was before. Soccer advocates believe the game will become so vastly more popular after the war when the boys who have been overseas come home to the States.

The following letter from Milt Miller, of the American Soccer League service bureau, indicates the strides forward the game has taken.

We print the letter in full:

"Dear Nat:

"I quite agree with you in your hope for 'hundreds and even thousands of international sporting events after the war.' And, I might add, that the American Soccer League feels the same way and isn't just talking of bringing about such competitions. The league already has plans underway for many international matches both here and abroad as soon after the last shot is fired as is possible. Games are being arranged with British, Scottish, Swedish and Russian teams.

"Of course, I'm primarily concerned with soccer and firmly believe it is the greatest sport in the world for promoting international good will. When the season is on a trip to Starlight Park will convince you. You'll find men and women of all nationalities there mingling with players or discussing the good and bad points of previous contests and the possibilities of the game at hand. There's no thought or mention of one's ancestry whether it be German, Italian, Jewish, Russian, Polish, Dutch, Protestant, Baptist, Catholic or Chinese.

"When Gen. Eisenhower appeared before 85,000 at an English championship soccer match just before the invasion, it helped further cement relations between America's fighting forces and the English who were their hosts. After the invasion, a soccer game between British troops and local Frenchmen who have been freed from enslavement served to highlight a Bastille Day celebration on the French coast.

"Certainly the appearances of Mexican and Brazilian soccer squads, on tours here before the war helped to better relations between Uncle Sam and his neighbors to the south. The Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs office realized the worth of such international matches for it helped promote the games.

"Only the other day a news dispatch from the Russian Information Bureau reported that a sports section has been set up by VOKS to promote friendship with sports societies abroad. Head of the new section is Rear Adm. Ivan Papanin, two-time Soviet hero.

"Coming closer to home let me point out that the recent appearance of an RAF Air Navigation School team at Starlight Park against an American Soccer League team was a great step in helping relations between the respective Allied nations. The contest was such a rousing success on the good fellowship side that the RAF team, composed of crack English players training in Canada, will give a repeat performance at Starlight Park sometime next month.

"Yes, we are fighting a long, hard battle against the forces of fascism and it certainly would be a sad day if—after we win that war—the Allies do not take steps to keep the nations closer together. And sports is probably one of the best mediums to help maintain the close relationships now being enjoyed.

"Kindest regards,

"MILT MILLER."

In This Corner

Giants Fought Good Fight

By Bill Mardo

When the Chicago Cubs took a double header from the Dodgers Thursday they climbed ahead of the idle Giants into fourth place—where they should have been long ago.

That twin win just about brought an end to the fond hopes Mel Ott had entertained for many months—that his boys could finish in the first division. Now there is no question at all about the Giants not being able to finish among the top four.

The Cubs are a far superior club than the Giants, even though they started the season with a 12-game losing streak that forced the resignation of manager Jimmy Wilson and brought in the very popular Cholly Grimm from Milwaukee, where he had enjoyed considerable success.

At that the Giants made a fine fight of it and would still be fighting today if it hadn't been for a series of misfortunes, the latest of which robbed the team of its manager and leading hitter—Mel Ott.

They managed to stay up in the first division for so long mostly because of a lot of home run power in the Polo Grounds. Ott, Phil W. Traub, Joe Medwick and the other boys pulled many a ball into the beckoning stands at the P.G. and together with the pitching of Bill Voiselle and Harry Feldman were able to pile up a good majority of wins at home. Once they went on the road, however, things turned rapidly for the worse, and

the lack of real first division class began to tell.

If this sounds too mournful and premature a funeral for the Giants, let it be said that the boys still have a mathematical chance to finish in the money. But a mathematical chance is a slim one—especially with Bill Nicholson leading the Cubs in their greatest surge of the year—a sprint that may even carry them into second place over the Reds and the Pirates.

Worker Fund Party To Honor Slain Hero

The Jewish People's Fraternal Order of Brighton Beach will honor one of their best loved members, Sgt. Gerry "Whitey" Silver, who fell in battle against the Nazis last April, at an affair Saturday evening Aug. 19, 8:30 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

Two films will be shown, the Soviet musical Spring; Song and the War Department documentary The Negro Soldier. There will be refreshments and dancing after the showing of the films. Admission is 50c plus tax. The proceeds of the affair will be donated to The Worker fund drive.

Baseball Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
|--------------|----|----|------|------|
| St. Louis | 71 | 26 | .732 | — |
| Cincinnati | 54 | 42 | .563 | 16½ |
| Pittsburgh | 50 | 42 | .543 | 18½ |
| Chicago | 44 | 47 | .484 | 24 |
| New York | 46 | 51 | .474 | 25 |
| Boston | 39 | 56 | .411 | 31 |
| Philadelphia | 37 | 55 | .402 | 31½ |
| Brooklyn | 38 | 60 | .388 | 33½ |

Games Today
Philadelphia at New York (night).
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Yesterday's Results
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2 (1st).
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 1 (2nd).
St. Louis 15, Pittsburgh 2.
Other clubs not scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
|--------------|----|----|------|------|
| St. Louis | 59 | 42 | .584 | — |
| Boston | 52 | 46 | .531 | 5½ |
| New York | 50 | 46 | .521 | 6½ |
| Cleveland | 51 | 51 | .500 | 8½ |
| Detroit | 49 | 50 | .495 | 9 |
| Chicago | 49 | 50 | .495 | 9 |
| Philadelphia | 45 | 56 | .446 | 14 |
| Washington | 42 | 56 | .429 | 15½ |

Games Today
New York at Philadelphia (2).
Cleveland at St. Louis (night).
Detroit at Chicago (night).
Washington at Boston.

Lane Arraigned On Franklin Death

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4 (UP).—Larry Lane, Trenton, N. J., heavy-weight fighter, today was arraigned and released on \$1,000 bail on a technical manslaughter charge arising from the boxing bout death of Lem Franklin, 28, of Chicago.

Lane was arraigned before Judge Thomas Guthrie and will await action by the Essex County Grand Jury early next month.

Franklin died here yesterday after suffering injuries in the ninth round of a 10-round fight at Meadowbrook Bowl, July 24. He was knocked down by Lane, his head striking the canvas with terrific force. Physicians worked almost an hour before the fighter was revived.

RADIO

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| WMCA—570 Kc. | WEVD—1330 Kc. |
| WEAF—660 Kc. | WNEW—1190 Kc. |
| WOR—710 Kc. | WLIR—1190 Kc. |
| WJZ—770 Kc. | WHN—1050 Kc. |
| WNBC—830 Kc. | WOP—1290 Kc. |
| WABC—880 Kc. | WRNY—1450 Kc. |
| WINS—1000 Kc. | WQXR—1500 Kc. |

11 A.M. TO NOON

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11:00-WEAF—To Be Announced | WOR—News; Talk; Music |
| WJZ—On Stage. Everybody | WABC—News; Warren Sweeney |
| WMCA—News; Recorded Music | 11:05-WABC—Let's Pretend |
| 11:30-WEAF—Melody Round-Up | WOR—Hockey Hall |
| WJZ—Land of the Lost | WABC—Fashion in Rations |
| WMCA—News; Recorded Music | |

NOON TO 2 P.M.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 12:00-WEAF—News; Consumer Time | WOR—Hello, Mom |
| WJZ—Blue Playhouse | WABC—Theatre of Today |
| WMCA—News; Recorded Music | 12:15-WQXR—Luncheon Concert |
| 12:30-WEAF—Atlantic Spotlight | WOR—News; Juke Box |
| WJZ—News; Farm-Home Hour | WABC—Stars Over Hollywood |
| 1:00-WEAF—Here's to Youth | WOR—Business Men's Forum |
| WJZ—Report From London | WABC—Grand Central Station |
| WMCA—News; Recorded Music | 1:15-WOR—Rogers Orchestra |
| WJZ—Transatlantic Quiz | WMCA—Health Talk |
| 1:30-WEAF—Indiana Indigo | WOR—Lopez Orchestra |
| WJZ—Swing Shift Frolics | WABC—Country Journal |
| WMCA—Dale Belmont, Songs | 1:45-WEAF—John MacVane, News |

2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| WMCA—This Is Our Town | 2:00-WEAF—Army Air Force Band |
| WOR—McIntyre Orchestra | WJZ—Women in Blue |
| WABC—Of Men and Books | WMCA—News; Reviewers' Corner |
| 2:15-WABC—Adventures in Science | 2:30-WEAF—Sports—Grantland Rice |
| WOR—News; Music | WJZ—Slanguage Quiz |
| WMCA—Children's Bible Class | 3:00-WEAF—Variety Musical |
| WOR—This Is Halcyon | WJZ—Army Show, Fort Sheridan |
| WABC—Detroit Musicale | WMCA—News; Novena Services |
| 3:30-WEAF—Furman Orchestra | WOR—Strong Orchestra |
| WJZ—Eddie Condon Jazz Contest | WABC—Visiting Hour |
| WMCA—News Reports | 3:45-WMCA—Front Page Drama |
| 3:55-WQXR—News; Symphonic Music | 4:00-WEAF—Rupert Hughes, News |
| WOR—Adrian Rollini Trio | WJZ—Heidt Orchestra |
| WABC—Boot Camp Parade | WMCA—News; Western Songs |
| 4:15-WEAF—Blues in the Afternoon | 4:30-WEAF—Racing; Merchants and |

From the Press Box

Yanks Must Start Now, Browns Won't Slump

By Phil Gordon

The Yanks opened their five-game series with the Athletics last night at Shibe Park after the celebration of Connie Mack's 50th anniversary as a manager and while we went to bed too early to know the score, it is evident that this series plus the one immediately after—with the Browns at Yankee Stadium—will determine to a large extent the team's pennant chances.

Up until this stage of the game the world champions were in a state of flux, their lineup constantly undergoing changes and their members shifting around aimlessly. Now, however, the team is finally fully equipped in manpower—the lineup has been stabilized even though Frankie Crosetti has been unable to break into it and the vital part of the season has come around.

The boys are 6½ games behind the league-leading Browns and in their series with Luke Sewell's men they must win a majority if they are to remain serious contenders for the flag. Anything else will place them too far behind even if they should be able to mount a late season offensive.

Most baseball men have been amazed at the way the Browns have escaped a slump this season but are still expecting one. Despite their expectations, there is still, as yet, no sign that the Brownies are finding the pace too hot for them. Their longest losing streak of the season is three straight—they dropped that many games three times—and that is a miraculous pace.

Much of the Yankees' chances will depend upon the return to consistent form of their pitchers, Hank Borowy, Walt Dubiel, Atley Donald

and Joe Page. Ernie Bonham has been doing well if not sensationally.

In the Dodger camp the boys are deeper than ever in the cellar and the boys are frankly playing out the string without any hope of lifting themselves out of the basement. Durocher tossed 16-year-old Tom Brown into the game as shortstop Thursday and the kid did as well as could be expected.

His famous scatter-arm was present and caused much apprehension on the part of the fans sitting behind first base. He covers a lot of ground and appears to be fairly confident out there. His double off Bob Chipman in the first game led to the southpaw's demise a bit later.

United Nations Songs

American, South African and Norwegian folk-tunes will be featured on WMCA's United Nations Songs when the recorded series dedicated to the music of the Allies will present on Tuesday, Aug. 8, 12:15 to 12:30 a. m., the noted Wayfaring Stranger, Burl Ives, singing Foggy, Foggy Dew, The Blue Tail Fly and his version of the pirate song, Henry Martyn; Thursday, Aug. 10th (same time), Josef Marais and his group in authentic African veldt songs; Saturday, Aug. 12 (same time) the soloists and chorus of the Zion Norwegian Lutheran Church are to be heard in Norwegian Songs of Freedom, including Norwegian Flyers, Songs of the Homefront

Radio Concerts

| | |
|--|--|
| 5-5:45 P.M., WJZ—Robert Kitain, violinist; the concert orchestra is conducted by Josef Stopak. | prano, and Jimmie Newell, baritone, are guest soloists. Jay Blackton conducts the orchestra. |
| 5:30-6 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Richard Tetley-Kardos, pianist. | 8-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall. |
| 6-6:55 P.M., WLIR—Great Classics. | 8:30-9:30 P.M., WJZ—Boston Symphony Orchestra. |
| 7-8 P.M., WNYO (also FM)—Masterwork Hour. | 12 P.M.-1 A.M., WEVD—Symphonic Hour. |
| 7:30-8 P.M., WJZ—Jarmila Novotna, soprano. | |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Citizens Handicap, Belmont Park | WOR—The Show Shop |
| WOR—Racing, Garden State Park | WMCA—Recorded Music |
| 4:45-WOR—Dance Orchestra | WABC—Report From London |
| 5:00-WEAF—Your America: Variety | WOR—Uncle Don |
| WJZ—News; Concert Orchestra | WABC—Casey, Press Photographer |
| 5:15-WOR—Glen Gray Orchestra | WMCA—News; Recorded Music |
| 5:30-WEAF—Grupp Orchestra | WOR—Castle Orchestra |
| WABC—Mother and Dad | WMCA—News; Sports Talk |
| 5:45-WEAF—Curt Massey, Songs | WJZ—Nancy Martin, Songs |

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 6:00-WEAF—News Reports | WOR—Sydney Moseley, News |
| WJZ—Bruno Shaw, News | WABC—Quincy Howe, News |
| WMCA—News; Nina Lewis, Songs | 6:15-WEAF—Hollyw Theatre |
| WOR—Newsreel | WJZ—Storyland Theatre |
| WABC—People's Platform | WMCA—Something for the Girls |
| 6:30-WOR—News; Frank Singiser | WJZ—Harry Walsmer—Sports |
| WMCA—Fighting Words | 6:45-WEAF—The Art of Living |
| WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax | WJZ—Leon Henderson, News |
| WABC—The World, News | WMCA—Radio Beam |
| 7:00-WEAF—They Call Me Joe—Play | WOR—Guess Who? Quiz |
| WJZ—Correspondents Abroad | WABC—It's Maritime |
| WMCA—News; Platterbrains | 7:15-WJZ—Leland Stowe, News |
| 7:30-WEAF—Ellery Queen Show | WOR—News; Arthur Hale |
| WJZ—Mrs. Miniver—Play | WMCA—News; Recorded Music |
| 7:45-WOR—The Answer Man | 8:00-WEAF—Able's Irish Rose |
| WJZ—Early American Music | WABC—Kenny Baker, Tenor |
| WMCA—News; Recorded Music | 8:15-WOR—Studio Music |
| 8:30-WEAF—Author's Playhouse | WOR—The Cisco Kid |
| WJZ—Tanglewood Festival, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor | WABC—Inner Sanctum |
| 8:55-WABC—Ned Calmer, News | |

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9:00-WEAF—National Barn Dance | WOR—Symphony Orchestra |
| WABC—Hit Parade | WMCA—News; Shoot the Works |
| 9:30-WEAF—Can You Top This? | WJZ—Spotlight Band |
| WMCA—Grange Hall | 9:45-WABC—Saturday Serenade |
| 9:55-WJZ—Quick Quiz | |

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)

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|---------|-------|--------|
| 1 time | .07 | .08 |
| 3 times | .05 | .06 |
| 7 times | .03 | .05 |

Please telephone 4-7854 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.

DEADLINE: Noon Daily. For Sunday Wednesday 12 noon; for Monday, Saturday 12 noon.

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CHILDREN'S CAMP

FLOYD WILSON FARM has a few openings in August for boys, 5-12. Riding, swimming, crafts. \$20 week. Write Box 144, Woodstock, N. Y., or phone 4-F 25.

NOTICE

MARION LOOF, please call Lillian Steels immediately. BERGEN 3-4916, Jersey City.

Literary Lookout

A Treasury of American Folklore
Edited by Botkin (Crown, \$3.00)

By Samuel Putnam

ANYONE who is interested in the speech and song and story, the humor, the wit, and the wisdom of the plain, common everyday people of this our America and who

would like to have upon his shelves a small encyclopedia of such material, is hereby advised to run, not walk, to the nearest book shop and procure a copy of A Treasury of American Folklore, Edited by B. A. Botkin, with a foreword by Carl Sandburg (Crown Publishers, \$3).

I have said a "small" encyclopedia. It is not so small a one at that, comprising as it does well over 900 pages. There are more than 500 stories alone, and more than 100 songs with words and music, not to speak of the jests and wise cracks, the games and colloquies, and all the other fascinating odds and ends. Indeed, as Carl Sandburg tells us: "There have been small try collections of folklore we might say, but this is a big shot." This collection is one "where you get up into box car numbers." It is, I should say, a big three dollars' worth.

And what characters they are that stalk these pages! Paul Bunyan, Buffalo Bill, Davy Crockett, Johnny Appleseed, Jesse James, Billy the Kid, and all the rest here emerge from that shadowy but glamorous realm that is half history, half legend where the real folk-spirit of These States, those States that Whitman loved so well, goes on living down the years, in a mouth literature which for the most part seldom finds its way into print. "Stop me if you've heard this," and "That's not the way I hear it" are the earmarks of this literature which Dr. Botkin, President of the American Folklore Society and Assistant in Charge of the Archives of American Folklore in the Library of Congress, has brought together for us here.

NEW PATHS

It is really a pioneer, trail-blazing job; for nothing of the kind has before been done on the same scale in this country. Dr. Botkin will be remembered as the capable and sympathetic Folklore Editor of the Federal Writers' Project, and in this volume he has made use of

considerable material gathered by project writers, especially in the realm of modern industry, where he has drawn upon Jack Conroy's manuscript, Chicago Industrial Folklore—you will want to read about Slappy Hooper, the "World's Biggest, Fastest, and Bestest Sign-Painter."

Dr. Botkin was also the editor of Folk-Say, a Regional Miscellany (1929-1932), which embodies material gathered while he was associated with the English department of the University of Oklahoma, a post that he held from 1921 to 1940. He it was who coined the term, "Folk-Say," which is defined as "something that people tell or sing because they like it and because it 'sticks'."

Unfortunately, for pure space reasons, he has had to confine himself here to folklore in English, omitting that of the American Indian and the foreign language groups, which provide material for another encyclopedia or two.

FOLK SPIRIT LIVES

One thing we perceive from this compilation is, that modern industry does not slay the folk-spirit, any more than does modern warfare, as is indicated, respectively, by the Ford joke and the aviator's Gremlin.

An interesting and for an editor a somewhat perplexing social point is raised by these folk-items, and that is the chauvinism of many of the heroes, tales, and expressions toward minority groups such as the Indian the Negro, the Mexican the Chinese etc. This has clearly bothered Dr. Botkin's conscience quite a little, for he admits the "essential viciousness" of such attitudes, of such "rough and anti-social humor" and "the ruthless frontier philosophy of necktie justice," but he believes that "these stories should be preserved not to perpetuate but to correct the errors they reveal."

There may be a question here, hinging on the possible desirability of a distinction between scholarship and mass-publication. It is one which scholars must settle in accordance with their social consciences, the degree of enlightenment of the people as a whole, and the contingencies and perils of the age in which they live.

PAC Radio Handbook for Unions

NEW YORK, (FP).—Radio stations must under present government regulations give unions time on the air to present labor's side of all controversial issues in the community, including political election campaigns. Stations cannot legally refuse to give unions free time for programs of general public interest or to sell them time for programs of specific union interest.

HANDBOOK

Labor's actual legal rights to the air and tips on how to get time and use it for political action are outlined in Radio Handbook, a 47-page pamphlet just put out by the CIO Political Action Committee. Pointing out that today more people listen to the radio than read newspapers, and spend more time doing it, the booklet remarks on the marvels radio has done for business, and can do for unions, if workers take full advantage of their right to use radio broadcasting.

Under licenses issued by the Federal Communications Commission, the union's chances of getting time free are just as good as getting paid for time, this pamphlet reveals.

Occasions when a labor union may ask for radio time and expect to get it include the following: when a member of the union returns from an important labor convention, or from a trip to Congress or the state legislature, for a report to the community; when an officer of the international visits the local, he should be interviewed as a distin-

guished guest of the community; when the local has a birthday, present a radio celebration; when a national issue such as the polltax, subsidies or the annual wage is being discussed, present labor's position.

NO RIGHT TO CENSOR

Stations have no legal right to censor what the union wants to say on a political question, and no right to refuse to give the union time to answer when labor or labor's political program has been baited in a program broadcast by the station, the PAC asserts. What to do to get the station to give or sell the time, what to do if the station refuses or tries to pull a censorship act, how a local union can protest unfair treatment by the station or unfair radio programs, when to use spot announcements, straight talk, round table discussion, or dramatic skits on the air, how to publicize the radio program, and many other questions are answered in this booklet. It includes suggested topics for labor radio broadcasts and several ready made programs on political action and registration.

At the Academy

Ginger Rogers stars in Tender Comrade playing now at the Skouras Academy of Music Theater. On the same program is A Night of Adventure with Tom Con-

Hollywood Report

Labor Facts Sent to Servicemen

By MILDRED FLEMING

Report From Hollywood is one of the most interesting recent projects to come out of Hollywood—sheet put out by the Motion Picture Political Action Committee and designed to tell the truth about the union situation with facts. The first issue was sent to 1,500 union members in the armed services, in the expectation that it will be passed on to their buddies and counteract the distorted anti-labor propaganda of the defeatists which has been reaching our soldiers. As news from Hollywood, it will undoubtedly get a great spread and receive the interest it deserves.

Another outstanding contribution recently made by Hollywood to the national political scene was in the making of Hell-Bent for Election—the technicolor cartoon produced by the United Automobile Workers for the Democratic national convention. Credits go to Chuck Jones for directing, Jack Schwartz for the designing, Robert Lees did the writing, and the music is Earl Robinson's and the lyrics were done by Yip Harburg. It puts over labor's responsibility in the coming elections with plenty of punch and humor, and those who see it will go away singing the hit song, "Here's the way to win the war, win the war, win the war... you gotta get out and vote!"

Proving how versatile actors are, George Murphy, in between pictures at RKO, is writing Hollywood Handbook, autobiographical experiences of himself and his friends with a humorous slant, intended as a guide to beginners—George Sanders is writing a book called Crime On My Hands—and Bob Hope's book is on the stands. Hope's book is the story of his travels to the fighting fronts, and the significance of the title, I Never Left Home, is that wherever he went, it was always home to him because the American soldiers were there.

Lee Tracy, an old screen favorite, who was a captain in the Army with a two-year record, is now coming back on the screen in Betrayal



EARL ROBINSON

From the East, which has to do with Japanese espionage in this country leading up to Pearl Harbor. It is to be hoped that Betrayal From the East will not stir up any false race prejudices against loyal Japanese Americans. Lee

Tracy will be remembered for his roles in Dinner at Eight, The Spellbinder and Millionaire in Prison.

Paramount Studios over a period of several months have been running a series of documentary films, produced by the various branches of the armed services. There has been a showing at least once a month, with the civilian writers invited through the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization to see and discuss the film with the collaboration grew out of the seminars of the Writers' Congress, where for the first time film producing units of the armed services got together with civilian workers.

The Arthur Ripley Productions, who made Voice in the Wind, are going to follow up their initial success with a picturization of the Thomas Wolfe book, Look Homeward, Angel, which is likewise to be a very modest production employing new techniques and new ideas. Their determination to explore and experiment in the field of motion pictures is a healthy sign, and the results they achieve will probably be of benefit to the whole industry.

The Music Heritage of America

By LOUIS KANTOROVSKY

When I came to New York several years ago I met a young American pianist who had won many awards and who had for several seasons filled Carnegie Hall with admirers of his brilliant performances.

to meet new situations. Often they made little changes in the melodies that reflected the songs of their new neighbors. And out of these elements they fashioned new songs that told of their lives and trials in the new world. The musicians and composers of America are the descendants of these people.

This young man did not know of the songs our people sing in every corner of our land. The work songs, the lullabies, the dance songs, the religious songs, the songs of the mountain country, the songs of the cowboy and the fisherman.

The brave souls who came to our shores after fighting for religious, racial and social freedom in their homelands, the hardy pioneers who went west, the Negro slaves, the Spanish, the Mexican and other foreign-born workers who built our roads, our mines and our factories—the people brought with them their age-old songs.

CHANGE THE WORDS

Here in their new homes they and their children sang these songs. Sometimes they altered the words

to meet new situations. Often they made little changes in the melodies that reflected the songs of their new neighbors. And out of these elements they fashioned new songs that told of their lives and trials in the new world. The musicians and composers of America are the descendants of these people.

From the Scotch-English pioneers of the far west came a Roy Harris with his Folk Song Symphony; from the home of a Jewish worker in Brooklyn came a George Gershwin with his Porgy and Bess; from the Pacific Northwest came an Earl Robinson with his Ballad for Americans; from the hills of New Hampshire came Mrs. H. A. Beach with her Christ in the Universe; and from the deep South came a William A. Handy with his St. Louis Blues.

In its people lies the music talent of America, rich, strong and fruitful.

MOTION PICTURES

THE RED ARMY STRIKES BACK!
OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT
UKRAINE in FLAMES
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AKIM CAMIROFF - TURHAN BEY
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at 9:30, 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:01, 12:50
1st Matinee Seats Reserved Circle 8-4600

DARRELL F. ZANUCK'S
WILSON
in technicolor
ON ROXY STAGE
FRED WARING
and his Pennsylvanians
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY
7th Ave. & 50th St.

ACADEMY
GINGER ROGERS
"TENDER COMRADE"
ROBERT RYAN RUTH HUSSEY
TOM CONWAY
"A NIGHT OF ADVENTURE"

Buy More Bonds For Victory

Second Big Week
Artikino Presents,
"Two Soldiers"
A romantic story of love and war on the battle scarred Leningrad Front
Extra! **ANTON CHEKHOV'S "THE BEAR"**
Also
Russian Musical Festival
Cont. from 9 a.m. (air-cond.)
LATE SHOW EVERY SATURDAY
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 41-42 Sts.
WI 7-9886

MIA SLAVENSKA in
JEAN BENNET-LEVY'S
Ballerina
"PEASANTS"
Right Between 4th and 5th Aves.
14th St. 4th Ave.
IRVING 2-2472

Fiesta Sunday For Daily Drive

A Spanish festival and dance on behalf of the Daily Worker fund drive will be held this Sunday evening, Aug. 6, starting at 5 p. m., at 20 St. Nicholas Ave.

Announcing the event, M. Vargas Semprum, chairman of the 3rd A. D. Bronx Club of the Communist Political Association outlined its purposes as follows: "To commemorate the second month of the second front; a tribute to the men still fighting in Spain."

At the Irving Place

The Irving Place Theater is now presenting two distinguished films, Jean Benoit Levy's Ballerina with Mia Slavenska and Russian Peasants.

At the City

Ukraine in Flames official Record of Red Army's great offensive opened at City Theater on Thursday and plays for seven full days.

THE STAGE
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(in association with Jack M. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY and the COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BERNMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - OSCAR
DAPHERN - J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK West 45th St. - Air Cond.
Evenings 8:30. Matinee THURS. & SAT. 2:30

MICHAEL TODD presents
BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE
by Herbert & Dorothy Fields
Staged by HAROLD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
WINTER GARDEN, 8'way & 50th St. Cl. 7-5181
AIR-COND. Evs. 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30

"A S ACT THUNDERBOLT."—Walter Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUBLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
Evs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:40
FULTON, 16th St. W. at 8'way. Cl. 8-6386
AIR-CONDITIONED

Late Bulletins

Marcantonio Blasts GOP Smear Campaign

Congressman Vito Marcantonio charged yesterday that local Republican leaders are trying to "smear" him by charging fraud in the primary elections Tuesday.

Marcantonio won both the Democratic and Republican primaries. After the primaries, John S. McCook, local GOP leader, demanded a recount, claiming that votes had been stolen by Marcantonio.

The official recount yesterday showed a plurality of 222 for the Congressman in the Republican primary. The unofficial tabulation Wednesday gave him a 229 plurality.

Marcantonio pointed out that all election inspectors were appointed by the Republican and Democratic county chairmen, both of whom violently opposed him. He claimed the inspectors of both parties worked cooperatively to try to defeat him in both primaries.

SOUGHT TO BLOCK VOTERS

He charged further, that efforts were made by the inspectors on Primary Day to prevent Negroes,

Puerto Ricans and Italians from voting because they knew these groups were overwhelmingly for him.

In one election district in Puerto Rican territory, for instance, the election booth was not opened until 5 p.m. in an effort to discourage voters who had showed up early.

Voters were given the run-around by being shunted from one polling place to another on the grounds that reapportionment had changed their election districts.

Inspectors deliberately stalled late in the evening in districts where his influence was strong in order to delay the voting in the hopes that the voters would go home.

The Congressman felt that there was no possibility of an independent ticket being placed in the field against him because 3,000 signatures were required of registered voters who had not voted in the primaries. The unusually high primary turnout precluded that, he said.

Non-Essential Job Ceilings Set

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UP).—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes today ordered employment ceilings placed on non-essential industries in labor shortage areas in order to hold war workers at their jobs and to free 200,000 for vital war work.

Byrnes authorized all government agencies to apply any sanctions necessary—such as choking off materials, transportation, fuel and power—to enforce the new regula-

tions.

The new orders were prompted by the armed services' pleas for more production for the imminent climactic phase of the war.

In the past, the director said, the main concern has been with hoarding of excessive labor forces in war plants, but now "we are going to proceed vigorously wherever it is necessary to place ceilings on employment in plants not producing war goods."

FEPC Forum Over WNYC Hears Of Nazi Hand in Phila. Strike

Hitler's game is to break us up; wherever we find race riots as in Detroit or stoppages of work as in Philadelphia, we will find Nazi stooges at work, Congressman Samuel Dickstein said last night in a WNYC broadcast sponsored by the Citywide Citizens Committee on Harlem, with Mayor LaGuardia presiding.

The radio presentation, to which Sen. Harold Burton of Ohio also contributed, centered around the need for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee and preceded a conference held at City Hall on prospects for such a permanent committee.

In opening the broadcast, Mayor LaGuardia officially proclaimed today (Saturday) as Fair Employment Practices Day as a "signal recognition of the importance of governmental action to insure fullest utilization of the skills and abilities of workers without regard to race, color or creed."

Sen. Burton told the radio audience that fairness and employment are issues which rise above party partisanship.

"Against such issues," he said, "there can be no sound argument." Rep. Dickstein, lashing out against discrimination, because of

race, color or creed, said that this is a time when Americans are obliged to put their shoulders to the wheel. Stoppages of production or delay in working in factories and plants means prolonging the war, he said.

"Hitler started to destroy the world by stressing differences among nations and creeds," he pointed out. "We must not allow this country to become the battleground for anti-democratic or un-American ideology."

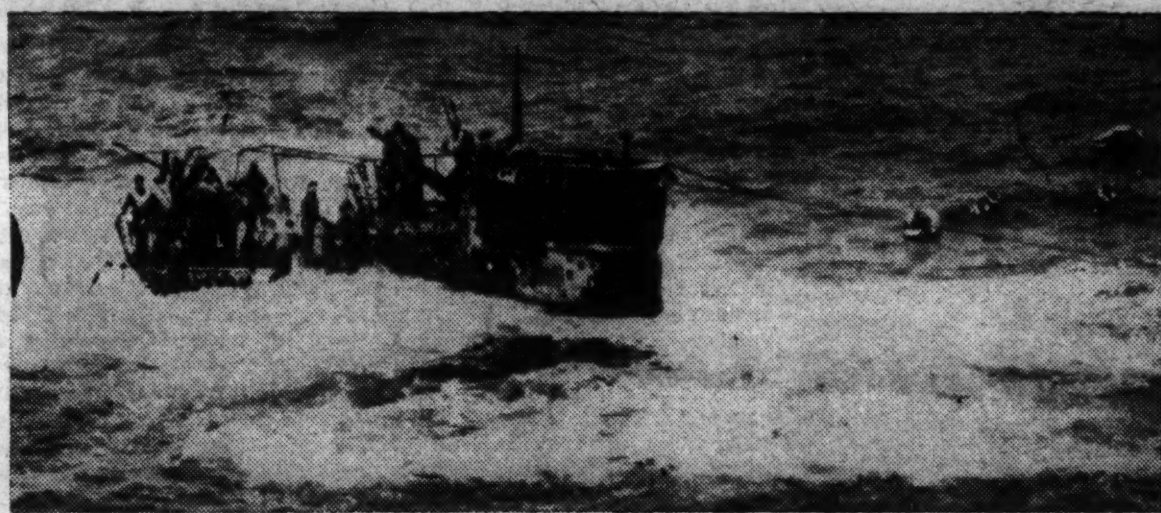
The Congressman said that he was aware of the enemy's attempt to divide the people of this country as far back as 1934.

"At that time," he stated, "when Congress, at my instigation, saw fit to create the first committee on un-American activity, it was with one object—to prevent this country from becoming divided because of differences of race or creed."

The conference was scheduled to hear Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unity; Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers, co-chairman, and Mrs. Anna A. Hedgeman, executive secretary of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, and Algernon D. Black, chairman, Citywide Citizens Committee on Harlem.

Daily Worker

Daily Worker, New York, Saturday, August 5, 1944



Panicky Nazi crewmen cling to the conning tower of their U-boat which dived to the bottom a few minutes after this picture was taken. The sub was sunk by "ash-cans" from U. S. destroyer escorts. Twelve Nazis were picked up, taken prisoners.

The Veteran Commander

EISENHOWER AND KONEV FOOL FOE

TWO FAST ones have been pulled on the Germans by two tricky generals—Eisenhower and Konev.

While all the experts (and this most probably includes the German High Command) had their eyes riveted on the Paris, Koenigsberg and Warsaw directions, Eisenhower struck into Brittany and Konev struck across the Vistula toward Warsaw's back door.

These are the two highlights of the military situation today.

American troops are reported only 40 miles from Nantes and St. Nazaire and at the clip they are going, it would not be surprising to see them on the banks of the Loire by Saturday.

German resistance has been practically non-existent since our troops passed Avranches. Even before that it was "desultory," to say the least. It is enough to read about the port of Granville being taken "by one Major and his jeep-driver" and held through the night "by the Major alone" until the driver brought "reinforcements" in the shape of "one unarmed press photographer."

It is clear that the Germans expected a break toward Paris from the Caen-Vire area and concentrated what little they have in reserve behind this sector.

To illustrate the point: imagine the Caen-St. Lo-Perriers-Lessay front as a door shutting in Allied troops in the cage of the Cotentin Peninsula. The Germans considered Lessay in the west to be the hinge and Caen to be the lock. They held on to the lock while Eisenhower ordered the hinge struck and torn off. Now the door, hanging on the lock, has swung ninety degrees counterclockwise to the Caen-Vire-Mortain line, permitting our troops to pour into Brittany and at last, among other things, do the only effective thing: take the German sub-bases in reverse, from the land side.

It is most probable that now the British will get going in the Caen salient, tear the door off the lock and thrust to the Seine and across it. The

objective here would be to take in reverse the robot-bomb sites near the Pas-de-Calais, just as the submarines are being taken in reverse in Brittany.

In any case, the war of movement has started in France and this is a great achievement.

ACROSS Europe, Marshal Konev has introduced the element of strategic surprise in the Battle of Central Poland. While the army groups of Marshal Rokossovsky and Zakharov are pinning the bend of the Vistula and everybody is expecting a frontal assault on Warsaw, Konev ups and forces his way across the Vistula above Sandomir, plunging straight across the lines of communications between Warsaw and the German rear. Konev appears to be heading for Kielce and the junction of Skarzysko on the Sandomir-Lodz and Demblin-Kattowitz lines. This maneuver is cutting off the Polish industrial region of Ostrovetz at the foot of the Lyssogury Hills, sometimes whimsically called the "Polish Urals."

It would not be surprising to see a like maneuver enacted further to the north (west of Warsaw) and in the opposite direction. The appearance of the place-name of Modlin in the communiques would be an indication that it is taking place.

The reader would do well not to get too excited about Warsaw and the crossing of the border of East Prussia because it seems that bigger things are in the making. The Red Army is mainly after the bulk of the Wehrmacht which is more important than a capital city or a border-line, even if such a border line is that of Germany proper. . . . The main objectives are the German troops in the Great Bend of the Vistula and the Lindemann group in the Baltic.

Allied troops are only three miles from Florence.

GEN. STILWELL'S American and Chinese troops have captured Myitkyina after a siege of almost three months. Chinese troops in Yunnan have broken into Tengyueh. Myitkyina is about 70 miles from Tengyueh and this distance represents the only remaining gap in the New Burma Road which Stilwell has been pushing so courageously and unostentatiously for many long months.

PINKY RANKIN

